TENDERS will be received by the acting Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, Artillery, up to the 25th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the ensuing year, commencing 1st Proximo.

Beef.....per lb
Bread 2nd Sort.....per lb
Green Tea.....per lb
Black Tea.....per lb
Sugar.....per lb
Firewood Babool.....per lb

Samples of each article to be furnished for the examination of a Committee, and each contractor to deposit the sum of Rupees (300) three hundred, which will be forfeited in case of non-comformity with agreement.

CHARLES LUCAS,—CAPTAIN.
Acting Quarter Master 2nd Batt. Ary.

Fort George Barracks,
Bombay, 1st March 1839.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.---Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.

TO BE POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. on Wednesday the 20th Instant, at their Rooms, consisting of elegant massive 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with plated branches and rich cut pans, rosettes, and centre pieces, large, middle, and small sized engraved and plain Shades; Rich cut Diamond Glass Candlesticks with long Drops; Goblet Burners with brass Sockets, Vase Lamps of sizes, Engraved India Shades, Etruscan frosted Lamps; cut Tumblers, Wine, Claret, and liqueur Glasses; Jelly Glasses and Covers; Green, Blue, purple and white finger Cups, Wine Coolers with best cut edges, and a variety of Ship Tumblers.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday, the 25th March 1839, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence (the late Adawlut) in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the elegant household furniture, &c. of BAZET DOVETON, Esq. consisting of Plate, Plated, and rich cut glass ware, Superior China Ware of the richest patterns, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, from "Copeland and Garrett's," Damask Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, Tables, a collection of Shells, Argand hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Table Shades, elegant Articles of Bijouterie, Cooking Utensils; three Palanquins in excellent order, an English built Barouchet, and a variety of other Articles. Particulars will appear in Catalogues and the property on view from Friday the 22d Instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO, have received for sale on Commission, the following new Works and Annuals, and a choice collection of colored prints; Back's Voyage to the North Pole, Mirza's Kaiwan Jah, China opened, No. 5, 6 and 7 of Nicholas Nickleby, Forget me Not for 1839, Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annual, Mitchell's Australia, Ryal's Portraits of Eminent Conservatives, Drawing Room Scrap Book, &c. &c. —Bombay, 15th March, 1839.

FOR SALE—The Ketch "Wave" built at Cochin in 1834, as she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with masts, yards, sails &c. She is coppered, has a sliding Keel, draws four feet water and is in every respect will adapted for river navigation.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. —Have received for sale on Commission some handsome Harliquin Dessert Sets which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 16 MARCH, 1839. No. 3221.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 19th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. a quantity of coarse cloth in Bales, pieces of Fine Gauze Flanel, pieces of Blue, Brown, Black and Olive Cashmeret, pieces of Coarse Flannel, Blankets—50 Cashmere Shawls, Black and White Beaver Hats—Common Blue Cups and Saucers, a quantity of rejected Jams, Jellies and Bottled Fruits—a variety of useful articles of Household Furniture, Sundries &c. at.

1 P. M.

A quantity of Sherry, Port, Claret and Champagne (the two latter sold to close an account) and at.

2 P. M.

A Bay Arab Charger, the property of an officer on Service with the Field Force, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

No. 10 Forbes Street,
Bombay, 15th March 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 2d Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Patterns of the Dinner and Breakfast Service may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from the date of the departure of the Steamer this month.

No. 10 *Forbes Street Bombay, 16th March*, 1839.

RECENTLY Landed from the "*Walmer Castle*" and exposed for sale at the Rooms of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co., an Invoice of splendid Engravings in Maple and Rich burnished Frames—amongst them are the following:—"*Death of the First Born*," "*The Destroying Angel*," "*Satan in Council*," "*Pandemonium*," "*Departure of the Israëlites*," The "*Deluge*," "*Joshua Commanding the Sun to stand still*," The "*Opening of the Sixth Seal*," "*Belshazzar's Feast*," "*Marcus Curtius*" &c.—The above are by "*Martin*," and are on a large scale.—Also Handsome Portraits of "*Victoria*," "*Duke of Wellington*," "*Baptism of the Covenanters*," "*Inquisition*," "*Contrabandista*," "*Citation of Wycliff*," "*Christ walking on the Sea*," "*Entombment*," "*Resurrection*," and numerous other subjects.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—"On Commission," at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A large collection of choice Shells in a very handsome square case.....Price Rs. 700
A Plate Chest fitted up by "*Savory & Co.*" complete for 18 persons—together with a variety of Breakfast apparatus and sundries.....Price Rs. 1800
A Small Plate Chest complete for 12 persons, with articles of King's Pattern...Price Rs. 1000
A New Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte by "*George Gauge & Co.*".....Price Rs. 1200
A Second hand Rosewood Cabinet Piano, in excellent order, made by "*J. Williams*". Rs. 450
A New Satin wood Square Piano, made expressly for the climate by "Small Bruce and Co." with Patent Cylinder, Metal Plates &ca.....Price Rs. 600
A First Rate "Monzani's" Flute in case—an excellent Instrument.....Price Rs. 120
2 Pairs of very handsome Plated Hot Water Dishes with Handles and edges., Price Rs 400
A set of five Handsome Plated Covers *Melon* Pattern with Silver Handles and Edges..... " 400
A Buggy Horse and Harness..... " 800
An excellent Rifle by "Riviere"..... " 225

Also a quantity of China and Porcelain Table Ornaments.

And a variety of Rifles, Guns and Pistols, new and Second hand at Moderate prices.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 16th March 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE, AND Co. have received for sale a small batch of HEREFORDSHIRE CYDER. Price Rs. 10 per dozen.---No. 10 Forbes Street,
Bombay, 16th March. 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.—Courier Office, 16th Mareh, 1839.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

IN a Work entitled "*Hints to Overland Travellers*" published at Madras and bearing date. April 1837, there is the following passage. "Gentlemen from the sister Presi- "dencies who may not have friends at Bombay "are recommended to time their arrival there "according to the departure of the Steamer, so "as to avoid a prolonged residence in the Hotel, "which is said to be both expensive and other- "wise undesirable". True, this passge was not levelled at the VICTORIA HOTEL, as it exists under its present management, the present Proprietors having only entered into possession in December 1837. but viewing it as calculated to do them injury with those who may not be aware of that circumstance, they are called upon for their own protection to state, that for the 15 months during which the Hotel has been in their hands, of all the numerous families and individuals passing to and from Europe, who have honored them with their support none ever complained; and many have tendered testimonials expressing their high satisfaction with the treatment they had received, some specimens of which are subjoined, as the best antidote the Proprietors can offer to the attack above noticed.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of returning their most sincere thanks for past support, and of expressing their determination to spare no pains or expence to render their Hotel comfortable for private families and in all respects worthy of the public countenance.

Bombay, 13*th March* 1839.

Certificate by Genl. Dick, *Madras Army*.
Bombay, 5th Decr. 1838

I have been in the Victoria Hotel for ten days, find the Beds clean, also the rooms, the breakfasts and dinners good, also the wines, and the waiters attentive.

(Signed) R. H. DICK, *Major Genl.*

Certificate of Major WINGFIELD, *Bengal Army*.

"I have resided at the Victoria Hotel with my wife and three children for a month---I have found the accommodations and fare good and the servants attentive.

The proprietors are very civil and obliging, and the Establishment under the able management of Mr. Saunders will, I am convinced, continue to improve.

(Signed M. WINGFIELD, *Major*.
27th February 1839.

Certificate of Captain HOBSON, *Bombay Army*.

"This is to Certify that on my return from England I stayed at the Victoria Hotel, with my family, for four or five days, we found every thing very clean and comfortable and the servants very attentive.

(Signed) J. HOBSON, Capt.
Bombay European Regt.

Bombay, 10*th Feb.*1839.

SINDE.

MR. MALVERY has in the Press, the following works which will be ready for delivery on the 1st Proximo.

1. Visit to the Court of Sinde in 1827-28, by Dr. James Burnes, K. H., F. R. S.; Fourth Edition, reprinted with the permission of the Author, from the last English Edition, with a new Map.—Price Rs. 4.
2. Memoir on the Eastern Branch of the Indus, by Lieut. now Lt. Col. Sir Alex. Burnes, Kt. F. R. S.—Price Rs. 2.
3. Official Report on the Indus, compiled by Lieut. Carless, I. N., from the Report of Lieuts. Wood, Carless, and Pottinger; with a Sketch Map of the river Indus below Hyderabad – Price Rs. 2.

The works may be had separately, or bound together in boards.---Price Rs. 7.

ON SALE THE FOLLOWING.

CABUL.

Sketch of Cabul or Affghanistan, compiled from the latest authorities and brought down to the present day, by an Officer of the Bengal Establishment, with Extracts from the Englishman, Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science, Connolly's Forster's and Sir Alexander Burnes' travels, the Delhi Gazette, &c. with a Skeleton Map and Geneological Table of the reigning family from 1747 to 1833; pp. 173---Rs. 5.

A few Copies of Friendship's Offering for 1839.—Rs. 10.

A Panoramic view of the City of Surat, colored by an officer of the Bombay Establishment.—Rs. 6.

3 Vols. Rustum Khan, or Fourteen nights' entertainment at the Shah Bagh, or Royal Gardens at Ahmedabad, by Captain Ottley, of the 26th Regiment Bombay N. I., boards.---Rs. 15.

Memoir on the Duty of Picquets, by Lt. Col. Fitz-Clarence of the Coldstream Guards, with a Map.---Rs. 1.

Standing Orders, as given out and enforced by the late Major General Robert Crawfurd, for the use of the Light Division during the years 1809-10-11, then serving under his Command in the Army of the Duke of Wellington---Rs. 2.

Abstract from the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army in reference to the duties of Officers in command of Companies, by Sub-Conductor J. Scott, late Serjeant Major, 19th Regt. N. I.---Rs. 3.

All letters to be Post paid and accompanied either with reference for payment or Hoondee, or remitted through the Monthly Lists.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 16th March 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the First Class are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA'S, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices, viz.

Whole Ticket, at Rupees 40 each.
Half....Ditto.....do... 20 ,,
Quarter..Ditto.....do.. 10 ,,

TERMS CASH.---Bombay, 12th March, 1839.

A SECOND CLUB ON 25 TICKETS OF THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to accquaint the Public, that he has made a Second Club of 25 Tickets of the First Class of the 6th Madras Government Lottery, divided into fifty seven (57) shares, each share at Rupees 19 on the following terms and conditions, viz:—

The Numbers of the above 25 Tickets will be specified in the receipts which will be granted by him to the respective Holders of the shares, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets in the First Class, shall be appropriated for the renewal of the remaining undrawn Tickets into the Second Class and whatever may be overplus, shall be distributed amongst the respective shares, but should the fund be not sufficent for the above renewals the holders of shares will be liable to pay the difference proportionably to complete the same. If any of the shareholders decline to renew his share into the Second Class, he or they shall forfeit his or their privileges of the First Class, and shall not be entitled to any benefit even into the Second Class. Whatever prize or prizes may be drawn to the above 25 Tickets, both in 1st and 2nd Class, shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within 12 months fron the date of the drawings, and not otherwise, Two per cent commisson for managing this club will be deducted from the prizes: ---The drawing of the First Class will take place at Madras on the 10th April; and Gentlemen at outstations are requested to forward their remittences post paid.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE, *an insolvent*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *I Muncherjee Eduljee*, lately carrying on business as a Merchant at Bombay and Surat, having applied for and obtained the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the fourth, Chapter seventy three, presented my Petition for further relief to be obtained under and by virtue of the Act made and passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the fourth, Chapter seventy *nine*; and the said Petition having come on to be heard, before the said Court on the 4th day of February now last past. The said Court, in and by a certain Order, bearing date the said 4th day of February aforesaid and under the Seal of the said Court, *Did Order* that I Muncherjee Eduljee, the said Insolvent should be and was thereby for ever discharged from all the debts demands and liabilities whatsoever for which I the said Muncherjee Eduljee was liable at the time of presenting my Petition for the benefit of the Act of Parliament of the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the fourth, Chapter seventy third for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies.—Bombay, 14th March 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 16th March 1839.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February*.—Courier Office, 16th March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1839.

No. 151.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that two Europeans of the Engineer Corps proceed to Karrack and be placed under the orders of Lieutenant Walker.

Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1839.

No. 153.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under consideration the expediency of continuing the Military Saving's Bank established by the Government General Order of the 13th July 1829, as a separate institution, and being satisfied that all the objects for which it was intended are equally secured with additional advantages by the Government Savings Bank instituted on the 1st May 1835, the revised rules for which were published in the Government Gazette under date the 19th November of the same year, is pleased to declare, that the provisions of the Government General Order of the 13th July 1829, shall cease and determine on the 30th April next, on which date the several Divisional and Regimental Paymasters will adopt the necessary measures for bringing the transactions to a close, the amount due to each Depositor including both Capital and Interest being intimated to him; with an option either of transfering it to the Government Savings Bank, or of withdrawing it; all interest, whether on sums deposited with the Regimental or Divisional Paymasters, forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer, or for which a Government acknowledgement has been granted as derived from the Military Savings Bank, will accordingly be discontinued from the 1st May next.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for the information of the Army the Rules of the Bombay Government Savings Bank as published in the Government Gazette on the 20th November 1835,

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RULES OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,—FINANCE.
Bombay Saving's Bank.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that, the following Rules of a Savings Bank, established in Bombay, under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information

1st. The Bank to be denominated "the Government Savings Bank."

2nd. All Classes, British and Native, may invest their Savings in the Government Savings Bank.

3rd. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the Depositor under guarantee of the Government.

4th. The general direction and control of the Bank shall be vested in a Committee of Management, to be nominated by the Governor in Council. The Committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the Bank.

5th. The Government Agents (the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, for the time being) are charged with the immediate Superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will also be Ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management. The Sub-Treasurer, as one of the Government Agents, will be Ex-Secretary to the Bank.

6th. A Register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.

7th. Any sum not less than one Rupee, will be received in deposit.

8th. Whenever any sum deposited by one individual shall amount to Company's Rupees 500, the same will be transferred from the Bank Deposit in the General Treasury, and subscribed on account of the Depositors, to the 4 per Cent Bengal Government Loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it, be given by the Depositor within one month after it has reached the amount; and all Government Securities shall be handed over to the Government Agency at the expiration of three months, (subject to all the Rules which obtain in that department) unless counter-instructions be immediately received from the Proprietors.

9th. Interest at four per Cent Annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10th. The interest will be calculated on a deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for the broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a Rupee.

11th. The Government reserve to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest, such alteration not to effect deposits previously invested in Public Securities; and due notice to be given in the Bombay Government Gazette of the intention of Government six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12th. All deposits will be regularly entered in a Book at the time they are made, and the Depositor of the deposit made at the presidency will be furnished with a small Book, having a duplicate of the entry. This Book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the Depositor, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 Company's Rupees, when the same will be transferred from the account of the Bank, and subscribed on account of the Depositor, to the Bengal Government 4 per cent Loan, as per Rules 8th, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month, as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered as provided for in rule 11th.

13th. No person or persons to deposit money in trust for any other person or persons, provided however, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Bombay, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits on behalf, and on account of their Children; or Females who according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14th. No sum deposited to be transferrable, excepting on the personal application of the Depositor, supported by written sanction; when peculiar circumstances render a diviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Management for their sanction.

15th. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling, and residence.—A duplicate of this description will be entered in each Depositor's Book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16th. Depositors will be at liberty, at any time, to withdraw any sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17th. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the Depositors, personally, in all practicable cases; in the case of Individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to repayment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18th. Military Officers and Soldiers, European and Native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government Savings Bank, through the Pay Masters of Corps or Divisions; and Officers and Servants of the Civil Establishments, European and Native, through the Residents Collectors, and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries, or who are competent to sign Pay Abstracts of civil Establishments; and Residents Collectors, Pay Masters and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their Abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of depositing, may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one Rupee, nor more than 500 Company's Rupees.

19th. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month in which the payment or deduction is made, and rules 16th and 17th, regarding the withdrawal of deposits by parties subscribing through Residents, Collectors, Pay-masters, and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to them by the Accountant General.

20th. In case of the death, of a Depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her Executors, or Assigns; or in case of no Will, according to the Law on this head, or the Regulation of the Service, if the deceased be a Military Man.

21st. In case of any difference between the Secretary of the Bank and any Depositor, it shall be refered to the decision of the Committee of Management.

22nd. A general Statement of the Funds of the Bank shall be annually made out to the 30th April, after the 1st May; (the same to be submitted for the information of Government and published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

23d. The Bank to be open daily, (Sundays and Holiday's excepted) all Balances above 500 Rupees to be paid over, at the close of each day's proceedings, by the Secretary, into the General Treasury where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The Government Savings Bank will commence business on the 1st May 1835.

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND.
Acting Secy. to Govt.

No. 154.—Assistant Apothecary J. White, serving in the Indian Navy, is allowed to return to his former rank of 1st Native Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces, for Military duty.

No. 155.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it as a rule, that whenever a Regimental Captain of Engineers shall be appointed an Acting Inspecting Engineer in the room of the permanent incumbent absent on leave, he shall receive, instead of the Half Staff Salary of the situation, the Full Salary of an Executive Officer of his Rank, vizt. Rupees Four hundred and twenty per mensem.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1839.

No. 156.—The order issued by the Officer Commanding the Aden Force, under date the 2nd ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. P. Malcolmson to afford medical aid to the Political Agent at Aden and his Department, is confirmed.

No. 157.—The order issued by the Brigadier Commanding the Scinde Reserve Force, and dated the 27th January last, appointing Brevet Captain T. Miller of Her Majesty's 40th Regt., to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, until the arrival of Lieut. DelHoste, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Captain T. J. Valiant Her Majesty's 40th Regt., is appointed from the 27th January last, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Scinde Reserve Force, during the absence of Captain Donnelly, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th March, 1839.

No. 158.—Assist. Apothecary T. Webb, temporarily attached to the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and 1st Grade apprentice T. Connelly of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to the Rank of 1st Hospital Assistant and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

No. 159.—Lieutenant H. J. C. Shakespear, of the 25th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and attached to the Nizam's Cavalry is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of 18 months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 160.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Atkinson, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn, whose period of Service has expired.

No. 161.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign J. T. Barr, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion, until further orders.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1839.

No. 19.—Lieutenant P. Powell, of the Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 20.—Assistant Apothecary J. White, serving in the Indian Navy, is allowed to return to his former rank of 1st Native Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces, for Military duty.

No. 21.---First Hospital Assistant Carvalho is promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for employment on board the Brig Taptee.

Bombay Castle, 13th March, 1839.

No. 22.---Assistant Apothecary T. Webb temporarily attached to the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and 1st Grade Apprentice T. Connelly, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to the rank of 1st Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

No. 23.---Assistant Surgeon J. J. Atkinson, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the Service, to relieve Assistant Sargeon Pitcairn, whose period of Service has expired.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.---*Secy to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1839.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, collector of custom in Guzerat and the Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th April to the 15th May next, under section XIV of the absentee regulations to proceed to the Mahableshwer Hills.

Mr. C. Price, second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is placed in charge of the Purgunnas of Walor, Kurod, Boharee and Surbhon, from the date on which he was deputed for this purpose by the acting principal collector.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, to act as sub-collector of Nassick.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Junior, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwur, agreeably to the provisions of section XXII. of the absentee regulation.

Mr. H. R. Stracey to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the period of three months, prescribed in section XXII of the absentee regulation, up to the present date, from which he is appointed to act as first assistant collector at the same station.

Mr. E. C. Jones, to act as third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the period of three months prescribed in section XXII. of the absentee regulation, up to the present date, from which he is appointed to act as second assistant collector at the same station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. Reid,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1839.

The appointment under date the 20th ultimo, of Ensign J. D. DeVitre, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, is cancelled at the request of that officer

Ensign E. B. Eastwick, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, during the absence of Captain Jacob on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1839.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2d assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, under date the 11th ultimo, is extended to the 1st proximo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1839.

Mr. R. Mills, assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan on the 6th instant.

Mr. C. Sims, assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur, has allowed leave of absence until the 15th of June next, and proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. W. LeGeyt, resumed charge of the office of register under dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, on the 9th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. Willoughby,—*Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant	Chests	1,372
Ditto from the 7th instant to this day.....	"	12
	Chests	1,384

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 23rd ultimo.....	Chests	18,724
Ditto on the 4th and 6th instant.....	"	31
	Chests	18,755

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 5th instant.....	Chests	18,780
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th instant.....	"	179
Total		18,959

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 5th instant	Chests	8,230
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th instant.....	"	20
Total		8,250

F. Bourchier,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay 16th March 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—As a Subscriber to your resuscitated Journal, now a very different affair to what it was under its former soporific management, I would beg to suggest the propriety of your substituting Friday for Saturday as the day for your second weekly issue, and as the "Bombay Times" has selected Wednesday and Saturday, and the "Gazette" is likely I should imagine to come into the arrangement of issuing only twice instead of thrice a week, namely on Monday and Thursday, the week, will then be fairly divided between the three Candidates for public favor, and the public will have the benefit of reading a Paper each day instead of being obliged as at present [illegible] observe Thursday as a Banyan day, [illegible] other fare than what is served up to [illegible] and Official pages of the "Bombay Gazette". Moreover the mass of very [illegible] information given in that sensible Paper the [illegible] requires the whole of Sunday to

A Subscriber.

BANK CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

TO DAVID GREENHILL ESQ.

Chairman, and other Members of the Committee appointed by the Original Subscribers and Applicants for a Chartered Bank at Bombay, who agreed to the reports of that Committee, read at the General Meeting of those Subscribers and Applicants, held at the Office of Messrs Dirom Carter and Co., on the 20th March and 2nd October 1838.

Gentlemen,—Whatever difference of opinion may exist between us, on other matters, none I apprehend can possibly exist, as to your having under the Reports alluded to above, continued to act as the representatives of the Subscribers for a Chartered Bank at Bombay until the 2d of October last (1838) and as no mention is made in your report of that date, of the reply received from Mr. Ashburner, to the "Instructions "from your Committee, apprising him that if within fifteen "days after their receipt no Charter was granted his Functions "as agent to the Subscribers were to be considered as having "ceased &c. &c. I shall be obliged by your informing me, whether Mr. Ashburner returned any answer to the Communication containing the instructions in question, and if so where I can obtain a perusal of it, and also of such other letters as may have been received by your Committee, in Bombay, prior to the 2nd October 1838, from Mr. Ashburner, of a date subsequent to his receipt of those instructions.

2nd. As my stay in Bombay is likely to be of short duration, an early reply to my present letter, is particularly and earnestly requested.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. Cogan.

An Original Subscriber and Applicant for a Chartered Bank in Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd March 1838.

No. 2.

TO, CAPTAIN R. COGAN.

Bombay,

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Greenhill and the other Members of the Committee, addressed in your letter of the 2d Instant, to acknowledge its receipt, and in reply to state that they regret they cannot comply with your request.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. Ashburner.

Bombay, 5th March 1838.

No. 3.

TO DAVID GREENHILL ESQ.

Chairman, and other Members of the Committee appointed by the Original Subscribers and Applicants for a Chartered Bank at Bombay, who agreed to the Reports of that Committee, read at the General Meeting of those Subscribers and Applicants, held at the office of Messrs Dirom Carter and Co. on the 20th March and 2d October 1838.

Gentleman.—I have had the honor to receive your secretary's letter of the 5th Inst. informing me in reply to mine of the 2d that you regret you can not comply with my request.

However civilly expressed, this reply amounts in substance, to a refusal to grant me information, the means of obtaining which, I consider myself to have an indisputable right to be furnished with, and which, though I waive a repetition of my request for it, at present, I deem it due to you to state, I shall leave no authorised means untried to obtain.—and that you may not be ignorant of the grounds on which I rest my claim to the information, to be found as I suppose in Mr. Ashburner's letters to your Committee alluded to in my communication of the 2d Instant, I will briefly say, that as an Original Subscriber for a Chartered Bank at this place, and in my view of the case, still a subscriber to it, I hold myself entitled to a knowledge of all that has taken place, affecting my interest in the same up to this time, though in the belief that you might possibly consider your functions to have ceased, with the delivery of your Report of the 2d October last (1838) to the Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, present at the Meeting of that day, but could hardly, I conceived, deny that I was a Member of the General Body up to that date, *at least*, I limited my former application for information at your hands, to the communications received by your Committee from Mr. Ashburner, to the date in question.

In the concluding Paragraph of your Committee's Report (2d October 1838), it is stated, that you beg to submit a statement of the Account Current with the Treasurers, showing a balance in their hands of Rs. 3762 and 43 reas, and as I conclude that there cannot be any possible objection to my inspecting that Account, Current, and all intermediate ones from *the date of the first receipt of Cash by them*, on account of the subscribers to the Chartered Bank to the last one included in the statement, submitted by your Committee on the 2d October last, or the accounts of Messrs Coutts and Co. with the Chartered Bank *from the date of their receipt of the remittance of* £5,000 made to them from the Funds of the Subscribers to that Bank, to the latest date they have been received from that Firm, I shall be obliged by your informing me, where I can obtain a sight of the above accounts, as my stay here will probably not extend beyond the evening of the day after tomorrow, I will only now add that your early attention to my present application, will be very acceptable.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. Cogan.

An Original Subscriber and Applicant for a Chartered Bank in Bombay.

Bombay, 9th March 1839.

No. 4.

TO CAPTAIN COGAN,

&c &c &c

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant on the evening of that day, (Saturday) urging your right to examine the accounts of the Committee, and I have again to express their regret, that as under the Resolutions of the General Meetings, they cannot at present recognise you as a Shareholder in the Bank, they do not feel called upon to submit their accounts to your examination, the more particularly since a tender having been made to you of the whole of your contributions with interest, it can be of no importance to you.

I would beg however to suggest to you, how difficult it would be for the committee to conduct the business, if they were liable to be called on at all times by every one of 3 or 400 persons to submit in detail, the whole of their accounts and correspondence for examination. Every information I would remind you is laid before the general meetings with the proceedings of the committee.

I am sorry it has not been in my power to reply to your letter quite so soon as you desired, Sunday having intervened, and the circulation of it to the Members having only now been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. Gordon. Deputy Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1839.

No. 5.

DAVID GREENHILL ESQ.

Chairman, and other Members of the Committee appointed by the original Subscribers and Applicants for a Chartered Bank at Bombay, who agreed to the reports of that Committee, read at the General Meetings of those Subscribers and Applicants, held at the Office of Messrs Dirom Carter and Co. on the 20th March and 2nd October 1838.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to receive Mr. Deputy Chairman Gordon's letter of this date, in reply to mine of the 9th Inst. declining compliance with the very reasonable request therein preferred.

I am, however, in this instance more fortunate than in the former one in which a similar answer was returned, inasmuch as the grounds of your refusal are now communicated to me, being told, that as you cannot at present recognise me, as a Shareholder in the Bank, you do not feel called upon to Submit your accounts to my examination, the more particularly, since a tender having been made to me of the whole of my subscriptions with interest, it can be of no importance to me.

The reasons you have assigned, for denying me access to your records, are, except the last, and the inference you deduce from it, intelligible to me, I admit, but I must be allowed to add, very far from satisfactory. Indeed, I am utterly at a loss to understand, how an offer to return me my subscriptions, and which, adopting the language of your Committee in your report Para: 13 recorded on the Proceedings of the "General Meeting "of the Subscribers of the Chartered Bank of Bombay, held on "the 2nd February 1837", I shall call a *payment on my Stock* can beheld to make it matter of no importance to me, whether the concerns of the Bank were properly administered by your Committee during the period that I had *undoubtedly* an interest in its welfare, and which you are aware that I maintain I have to this hour, though I have hitherto abstained, in order to smooth the way on your part to a compliance with the wishes conveyed to you in my letters of the 2nd and 9th Instant, from pressing this latter point, with all the force it may be necessary for me to have recourse to, in time to come.

I am addressing a body, of whom the larger portion are Mercantile men, and all, it may be presumed, from the position they at present occupy, acquainted with business in some degree. Let me then Gentlemen, ask you one simple question!—Suppose it to have happened, that instead of being associated with you, in a Banking concern of the magnitude of the one contemplated in Bombay, I had been connected with four or five individuals of your body in a private establishment of the same kind, that the articles of our partnership, gave to the majority the Power of dissolving the partnership at any pleasure they pleased, and that being dissatisfied with me, for some cause or other, it matters not what, the majority said, *you* shall retire on the 1st October 1838, and *we*, the remeaning parties, will with another associate in your room, carry on the business hereafter under a new Firm,—Take your Capital and Interest, and depart. Will you Gentleman, venture to say, that I should be bound to be satisfied with this decision or that I should have no right to inspect even after my removal, the accounts of our Partnership, throughout the period that it arguably existed,—and if this right be conceded to me, and every days experience in Courts of Justice in England, will show that it must be conceded to me, why let me ask is a contrary rule to prevail in the present case, especially when it is remembered, that the power which I have for the purpose of my argument, allowed to the partners in the private Banking concern, or the majority of them to put an end to the undertaking, at their pleasure, I deny to have existed in those, who chose to say on the 20th March last, that the Chartered Bank should cease to exist on the 1st October following (1838) if the confirmation of its charter did not arrive in Bombay by that date. It may perhaps be asserted, that the cases of a large public establishment, and a private one, composed of a few individuals are not analogous. If so, I answer, that the principle which governs, or should govern the practice of both, is the same, though the precise mode in which it is carried out, in each, may be somewhat different. But, as I shall have occasion to show in a future portion of this letter, that this principle has been recognised by your Committee, in all its earlier proceedings, and if acted on throughout, would have probably rendered my recent applications to you unnecessary, I will not press it further on your attention, here.

There is an additional reason for your refusal, introduced in the 2d Para. of your letter, now under reply, and which it is of importance that I should not pass unnoticed. I am requested to consider "how difficult it would be for the Committee to "conduct the business if they were liable to be called on at all "times by every one of 3 or 400 persons to submit in detail the "whole of their accounts and correspondence for examination, "and I am reminded that every information is laid before the "General Meetings with the proceedings of the Committee." In respect to the first, and perhaps both of these positions, a very few words will, I believe, be sufficient in reply---up to the 20th March last, I am writing from a Pamphlet, entitled Proceedings relative to the Establishment of a Public Bank at Bombay, recently printed at the Office of the Bombay Times, and which I believe, I may consider a work of authority on these matters,---the information afforded by your Committee to Subscribers or Shareholders, was full and satisfactory. Letters and Reports were read. Statements of accounts submitted---and not only especially referred to in your Reports, but allowed, I believe, according to usual practice in public Bodies, to be open for a certain time at the Office of the Secretary to the Committee, for the perusal and Inspection of all parties interested therein. Turn Gentlemen, to your report of the 2nd October last, marked No 4 in Page 15 of the Pamphlet, I have alluded to, *and the only report*, as far as the information derived from that Pamphlet, and the daily Journals of this place will carry me *published by your Committee since the 20th March last*, and see whether the same detailed publicity, exists there; as on former occasions, and tell me also whether the same opportunity of becoming acquainted at the office of your Secretary, with the nature of the proceedings going forward on their behalf, has been afforded to subscribers, subsequent to the 20th March 1830, that was afforded them up to that date. Had such course been continued, I might have been spared the necessity of occupying your time, and my own with special applications on the subject in discussion between us, and the difficulty contemplated by your Committee, in answering the enquiries of three or four hundred persons, having a right to some knowledge of their own concerns, have been at once satisfactorily disposed of.

Although you have at present the power, from the documents being in your keeping, to withold from me the inspection of them, which I have sought from you and which I will state plainly, had for its object the Establisment or otherwise of facts bearing very strongly on my individual interest, and the interests of all those Original Subsbribers, whose rights you would sweep away, under the resolutions of the 20th March last (1838), that power can not always be yours, nor are the means of obtaining the information I desire, from other quarters, altogether beyond my reach.

The attempt that has been made, to transfer the Charter obtained by Mr. Ashburner, as the Agent of the Original Subscribers, and with their money, to a body for whom it was never I contend, intended by the Court of Directors, involves a question of right, which must be decided elsewhere, but I think it proper, pending the settlement of that point to intimate to you, that I leave instructions for the publication of this correspondence, in one of the public Journals of this place, as early as possible, that my fellow Subscribers in General, and especially that portion of them, whom with myself, you refuse to acknowledge at present, may know exactly how their interests and claims to Information, in support of those interests stand in your Interpretation of their rights, at this time.

I have &c.

R. Cogan.

An Original Subscriber and Applicant for a Chartered Bank in Bombay

Bombay, 12th March 1839.

(True Copies. R. Cogan.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

No. 1.

TO DAVID GREENHILL, ESQUIRE.

Chairman of the Bank Committee.

Sir,—With reference to what passed yesterday I have to request that you will favor me in writing with

1st. The Committee's objection to the Letter, signed by Mr. Bruce and others, to Government, on behalf of the original Applicants for a Bank Charter.

2nd. The Committee's objection to my having procured Signatures to it.

3rd. A statement of the Body for which the Committee are now acting; that is, whether they are prosecuting the interests of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors or those of the Original Applicants for a Bank Charter.

I have &c.

G. Ashburner.

Bombay, 9th March, 1839.

No. 2.

G. ASHBURNER, Esq.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting to be informed of the nature of the objections the Committee entertain to the letter alluded to, in what capacity the Committee are acting &c.; and in remarking that it is not usual for a Committee to correspond with their Secretary, I have to inform you on the part of the Committee that it does not appear in any way necessary on this occasion, the Committee having merely afforded you at your own desire, an opportunity of giving them an explanation in regard to the subject of some letters relating to yourself that were read in your presence. It is of course optional with you to give or withhold the explanation; but I think it right to inform you that the Committee are to meet on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock for the purpose of taking the matter into final consideration.

On that occasion I would add that your attendance will not be expected.

I have, &c.

D. Greenhill,

C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1839.

No. 3.

To DAVID GREENHILL, Esquire.

Chairman and the other Members of the Bank Committee.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th instant informing me in reply to mine of the same date in which I requested to know the nature of the objections the Committee entertained to the letter alluded to, in which capacity theCommittee are acting &c. "that itis not usual for a Committee to correspond with their Secretary, and acquainting me on the part of the (Bank) Committee" that it does not appear in in any way necessary on this occasion "(to correspond with me I conclude)" the Committee having merely afforded me at my desire an opportunity of affording them explanation in regard to some letters relating to myself that were read in my presence" you add "that it is of course optional with me to give or withhold the explanation, but that you think it right to inform me that the Committee are to meet on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock for the purpose of taking the matter into final consideration, and that my attendance on that occasion will not be expected.

With this intimation of the wishes of the Committee in respect to my absence from this meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) I will now merely reduce to writing circumstances which it may be necessary for me to submit hereafter to the notice of the Proprietors of the Bank at large, in order that you may have the opportunity of placing them before the Committee in the first instance, as the explanation which I expressed my readiness to afford at the termination of the Committee's last meeting.

In the course of last week I circulated at your request a notice to the following Effect.

TO THE BANK COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to request you will meet tomorrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock at the office of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., when subjects of importance are to be considered.

I have &c.

D. Greenhill,

March. 7th 1839.

No mention is made inthis circular of the object for which the Committee were called together, and I only ascertained when it met that its sole business was to read the letters of some individuals which I have been imformed certain members of the Committee had for some days been actively employed in procuring, the writers thereof stating that they had been induced by my representations to put their names to a letter previously signed by Mr. Bruce and others regarding the Bank; which they would not otherwise have signed.

These letters having been read an Explanation on my part was called for by the Committee, but what I was expected to explain was not then communicated, and I have yet to learn. That there was any thing objectionable on the score of fact in the letter of Mr. Bruce and others was not asserted, and the sole ground of complaint seemed to be that the letter had not originated with, and did not, for some reason or other, of which I am ignorant, please the committee, unless I am to understand a desultory conversation in respect to its proving injurious to the Bank cause as furnishing the grounds of the Committee's dissatisfaction with it.

With the view of removing the uncertainty I felt on this subject my letter of the 9th instant was penned, and it may be important as regards the future, that I should recapitulate its contents more precisely than you have done in your reply to it. I sought information on the following points and in the following terms.

1st. The Committee's objection to the letter signed by Mr. Bruce and others to Government on behalf of the Original Applicants for a Bank Charter.

2nd. The Committees objections to my having procured signatures to it.

3d. A statement of the Body for which the Committee are now acting; that is, whether they are prosecuting the interests of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors; or those of the Original Applicants for a Bank Charter.

Your answer to these Queries has been quoted in substance, and as nearly as practicable, in its very words, above; and I most confess myself at a loss to understand from that answer, whether it is considered not necessary to afford me a reply to my inquiries, or whether it does not appear necessary for the Committee to correspond with their Secretary. I conclude that the former is the meaning you intended to convey, and if so it will be for others to determine whether my questions ought to have been answered or not. But that it is not unusual for a public Body to correspond with its Secretary when any sufficient cause for such mode of communication arises, you must yourself from your long acquaintance with the public service, be well aware.

But to proceed to the letter which has given rise to this unpleasant discussion. The idea of that letter originated with other Shareholders to the Bank than myself, though I readily admit that I assisted in its preparation and accelerated its transmission to Government; and if it is intended now to be maintained that my rights as a Shareholder and a large Shareholder too, are to be made subservient to the wishes of the Committee and my supposed duties as their Secretary, I must unhesitatingly join issue with them on that point, and say that if any such interpretation of their opinion could have found place in my mind I should have relinquished the office of Secretary on the very first meeting of the Committee after my return to Bombay. I regret, indeed, on my own account, that I did not do so, since it is now evident that our connexion can never hereafter be of a satisfactory nature, and I should not hesitate an Instant to request to be relieved from the duties of that office immediately were it not for the unwillingness I feel to allow it to be supposed for a moment that I shrink from inquiry; or that I entertain any other than the most anxious desire that my conduct in support of the interests of the Real Bank Proprietors should undergo the most rigid scrutiny in every respect.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. Ashburner.

Bombay, 13th March 1839.

No. 4.

TO GEORGE ASHBURNER Esq.

Bombay.

Sir.—I am directed by the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to them of 11th instant which was laid before the meeting yesterday, and to furnish you with the following extract from the minutes of their proceedings.

I am &c.

(Signed) J. Smith,—*Actg. Secy. to the Provl. Committee.*

Bombay, 13th March 1839.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay 12th March 1839.

It is with great pain that the Committee, on a full consideration of the papers previously recorded and now read, together with Mr. Ashburner's communication of yesterday's date (received a few minutes before the meeting) feel compelled to record that on the occasion to which those letters refer, he did whilst holding the official and confidential situation as Secretary, without explaining to the parties that he did not appear in that capacity, obtain signatures to and promoted the transmission of a letter to Government, without the knowledge of the Committee, which conduct is considered quite incompatible with his office. The Committee being therefore unable longer to repose that confidence in Mr. Ashburner which it is essential their Secretary should possess, consider that they owe it to themselves and their constituents to place the duties in other hands, and accordingly resolve to suspend him from the appointment, and recommend his removal to the Proprietors at a General meeting of whom he was appointed.

True Extract,

(Signed) J. Smith,—*Actg. Secy. to the Provl. Committee*

No. 5.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY BANK.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of yesterday's date, purporting to be written by your authority, under the signature of J. Smith Acting Secretary to the Provisional Committee, and enclosure; the latter being an Extract from the Proceedings of your Committee of the preceeding day's date, resolving for reasons there stated, to suspend me from the appointment of Secretary, and to recommend my removal to the Proprietors, at a General Meeting, "of whom I was appointed."*

I abstain at present from all comment on this communication, further than to say, that as I do not thoroughly understand from the terms of your Resolution as quoted above, whether it is intended to submit it for confirmation to the Proprietors, by Circular letter, or at a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose, I have to express a hope that the latter is the course intended to be adopted, and that the object of the meeting will, according to the usual course on all occasions of Public or Individual Interest, be duly communicated to the Proprietors by advertisement in the several Journals of this place, and all letters and Proceedings connected with your Resolution be accessible in the mean time to the Proprietary at large.

I am &c.

G. Ashburner.

Bombay, 14th March 1839.

* So in the original Resolutions of the Committee.

DURPUN.—March 15.

We understand that 8 candidates offered themselves at the examination for the Astronomical Professorship at Poona on the 20th ultimo, and were examined, principally on Paper, before Capt. Candy, Professor Orlebar, Mr. Eisdale, and Baba Joshee, the Professor. Besides these, the same questions were addressed to a candidate at Benares, and answers have been received from him. No decision has as yet been come to on the subject.

We understand that Lieut. Thornbury, finding the duties of his new situation in the Military Board too laborious, has resigned the office of Secretary to the Native Education Society. He is to be succeeded by Lieut. H. Barar., as a temporary measure.

The young Raja of Akulcote, was restored to his Jahagire some days ago, agreeably to the arrangements we lately adverted to. This event was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns; and sugar and alms were distributed on the occasion. The father and mother-in-law of the Chief, the Jahagirdars of Torgul, were present to congratulate him on the happy event,

HIGH WATER TABLE 16TH March, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday.....	11 35	11 53
Sunday.....	0 13	0 33
Monday.....	0 53	1 14

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 10 Lieutenant Hebbert, Engineers from Belgaum.
Do. 12 Lieut. and Qr. Master W. Cormack, 15th Rt. N I. from Malligaum.
Do. do Lieut. Morse, Staff from Poonah.
Do. 13 Assist. Surgeon J. J. Cunningham Staff, from Ahmedabad.
Do. 14 Ensign Charles Whitchilo, 10th Rt. N. I from Tannah.
Do. do. Capt. J. Holland, Acting Qr. Mr. Genl. from Mhableshwar.
Do. do. Lieut. Berthon, Engineers from Guzeratt.
Do. 15. Suptg. Surgeon W. Purnell, Medical Staff.

DEPARTURES.

March 10 Doctor Loinsworth, D. J. G. H. M. to Deccan.
Do. 14 Ensign J. D. Devitre, 25th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 16 Ensign C. Whitchilo, 10th Rt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

On the 28th Ultimo at the Mount House, Margaret, the wife of Brevet Captain John Charles Anderson 24 Regt. N. I. aged 27 years."

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 14th Barque Hydroose, Hajee Ibraham Naiquedah, from Malabar Coast 16th February 1839.

Passengers.—3 Natives.

Do. 15th Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. L. de Almada, Master from Maccao 22nd Dec. Singapoor 2d January Penang 25th January Goa 25th February.

Passengers.—A. J. Cravala Esq. J. N. Sekara Esq. Dr. Lobo, 5 Natives, and 1 Chinaman.

DEPARTURES.

March 12th Ship Charles Grant, W. Pitcairn, Master to Madras.

Passengers.—Mrs. Salmon, and child, and 3 servants.

Do. French Brig Sirius, A. Hugues, Master, to Bourbon.

Do. do The East India Company's Brig Taptee, Lieutenant Gordon, Commanding to Zanzibar.

Passengers.—Captain Cogan, His Excellency Syed Ally Bin Nasser.

Do. 15th Ship Sythree Bye Abdul Cauder, Syrang to Cochin.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H. C. S. Atalanta...	Superintendent I. N....	Suez.. ..	25th March.
A Steamer.....	Ditto.	Do.	16th April.
Walmer Castle.....	Skinner & Co.....	London.	This day.
Eliza.....	Forbes & Co	Do.	31st March.
Emigrants.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co...	Liverpool..	This day.
Sir H. Compton.....	C. Cowasjee & Co....	China.	18th instant.
Hellas.....	Remington & Co.....	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Catherine.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Madras	ditto.
Scaleby Castle.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Liverpool..	This day.
Fortfield.....			
Reliance.....	Foster & Co.....	Do.	ditto.
Mt. St. Elphinstone..	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde.	18th Inst.
Lady Rowena.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Liverpool..	20th ditto.
Morley.....	McVicar Burn & Co....	London.	10th April
Malakand.....	Supt. I. Navy.....	Kurrachee.	Quick desp.
Eamont.....	Ditto.	Do.	ditto.
Ospray.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co...	Uncertain.	Uncertain.
James McInroy.....	Skinner and Co.....		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Tuetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kasrovie, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Sparkie, Grab Brig Dowlut Parsad, Futtay Hulbary, Futtay Sallam, Julia, Victoria. Markabaker, Vansitart and Hydroose.

French.—Nymph.

Arabs.—Ship Tauze.

Danish.—Syden.

American.—William Henry.

Portuguese.—Brig Cassador.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam).....	McVicar Burn & Co..	London ...	16th Dec.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	do.. ..	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts.....		do.. ..	
Wm. Harbin.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	
John Denniston.....		do.. ..	
Thames.....	Dirom, Carter & Co....	do.. ..	early in Feb.
Euphrates.....	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph.....	Remington & Co.....	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do. & do.	17th Sept.
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do. &China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex.....		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold.....			
Juverna.....		Bristol....	25th Nov.
Cestrian.....	Do.	do.. ..	early in Dec.
Caledonia.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	do.. ..	21st Oct.
Syria.....	Do.	do.. ..	8th Dec.
Crusader.....	Do.	do.. ..	25th do.
Higginson.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	14th Nov.
Competent.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	4th Dec.
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter &o Co..	do.. ..	early in Jan.
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	do.. ..	early in do.
Barbara.....		do.. ..	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples.....		do.. ..	10th Jan.
Broad Oak.....		do.. ..	30th Dec.
British Merchant..	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector.....	Do.	do.. ..	
T. Worthington.....		do.. ..	
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	5th Nov.
Monarch.....	Do.	do.. ..	
William.....	Skinner & Co.....	do.. ..	8th Oct.
Albyn.....		do.. ..	
La Navarron..	Thos. Jeffries & Co....	Bourbon..	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux .	do.
Emma.....	Do.	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade... ..	Do.	Macao,....	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings...	Do.	do.. ..	do.
Abbotsford.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	26th do.
Allison.....		do.. ..	30th do.
Drongan.....	Thos. Jeffries..... ..	Madras. ..	12th Jan.
Ivez.....		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia.....		Calcutta..	7th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Feb 11.

Our last Communications from the Army are dated Roree Bukkur 13th of February, but though thus recent, are devoid of much news. The Local Horse and Park of Artillery had crossed the Indus, and the 4th Brigade, with the exception of the 35th Regiment which remains behind to garrison Bukkur, were to cross on the 20th. Sir Willoughby Cotton was on his return, and would cross on his arrival.

The current belief is that the Army will "summer" at Ghiznee, to which it will therefore be necessary to proceed with greater celerity than they have yet moved at. Even as it is they run considerable risk of encountering the Simoom which blows for three months with dreadful violence between the Indus and Candahar, and would be fearfully destructive to their cattle. No opposition is expected until they have entered the Cabool territory (proper.) Shah Soojah precedes the army, in conformity with the terms of the Governor General's Declaration, and will probably pass his summer in Cabool which, according to the latest reports Dost Moohumud had evacuated and fled to the mountains. The climate of Ghiznee is cold, and summer heat bejng below that of England, and the country possesses as many facilities for supplies as any place on the route from Shikarpoor to Cabool, besides affording excellent grazing for camels, a very important consideration.

The old Brahminical Bull against crossing the Indus, met with but little respect from the sepoys, who, instead of passing the forbidden river with reluctance, did it with the highest enthusiasm: their natural desire, for novelty and enterprise overcome the little superstitious scruples they may have felt. And so will it be with every similar usage, if we, only treat it with the same thorough inattention we did this.

Officers and men were all in high health and spirits; one Officer, Lieutenant Broadfoot of the European Regiment was, we regret to say, in a very precarious state.

Mr. Macnaghten, has as we stated in our last, required that the 4th Brigade shall proceed immediately to Shikarpoor, to act under his instructions, detached from the rest of the Force.* It does not, however, appear to be known, whether this part of the Force alone is to be actively employed and the rest posted as an army of Reserve at Shikarpoor, or not. The general belief is, that this Brigade will move with the Shah's Force, and be followed by the combined Bengal and Bombay troops. It is difficult, however, to say what the exact nature of our proceedings will be, or what turn affairs may take. Even Government, we believe, find new prospects opening upon them as they advance, and are prepared to be ruled by circumstances. Upon one object, which they have earnestly in view, depends much---such a settlement of Heerat as will secure its adherence to our cause, and an identity of political Interests. Without this, the great end of the movement is left unaccomplished; and it is therefore clear, Government will devote all their energy to its full attainment. This may be a work of ease or difficulty, as Russia opposes us or not. On the supposition that she will, the present expedition must be looked on as a mere feeler to be followed up next year, by such a demonstration of force as will decide the question at once. This for which Government are, we believe, half prepared, must be in the shape of an army of 40,000 men at least. If, on the other hand, Russia do not take an active part in the question, the expedition will accomplish all its objects in another season, for though every delay increases the probability of Russian opposition, it is now too late to bring the question to a conclusion during this. Of this probability it is impossible as yet to speak with any certainty. Russian Agents have we learn been tampering with the Chiefs of Canduhar, and have endeavoured to induce them to retire upon Heerat. The object of this step is clearly to make Heerat the point d'appui of their cause, and it is equally clear that if taken it would seriously embarrass us. They have however failed though it is said, they held out the handsome lure of Rupees 80,000 or something less than one lakh of rupees to the chiefs! But they may persuade Dost Moohummud into it and the principal Barakzue Chiefs, and should they even succeed so far, the Force we have now on the Indus must be insufficient to accomplish the main end of the expedition.

The Following is from a Correspondent with Shah Soojah's Artillery under Captain Anderson, which, must be not only interesting, but new to our readers. It is dated Khanpoor, 16th ultimo. "Our horses being of a very inferior description, we have been subjected to repeated halts. Captain A—— is a very superior Officer, being very careful, and sparing no trouble with his men. At Chuckkoke we had a Sirwan cut down in open day, whilst grazing his camels, and an endeavour was made to carry off ten, but a party of horse recovered them, but not the robbers. This was our first incident. We have not had many desertions; two sepoys disappeared from Bhawulpoor, but a reward of 30 rupees a head for their apprehension, set the Khan's people on the alert, and they were caught in a boat crossing into the Punjaub, the route which all missing persons from the Camp take, being thereby more liable to avoid apprehension. These sepoys not being amenable to our Articles of War, it has become a matter of discussion how they are to be punished, and at present they are taken on in irons. At Ahmedpoor Captain A——succeeded in purchasing 14 horses, from one of the Cabool merchants, averaging in price about of 3,000 Rupees. Most of them appear young cattle, and incapable of gun work. Few people in these parts are of sufficient consequence to possess a horse. At Ahmedpoor a thief was killed in our Camp by one of Skimer's Suwars; the fellow had a bundle of various stolen articles, and on being challenged ran off, the Suwar pursued him, and gave point with the spear, when the thief closed upon him; The Suwor not knowing what arms be possessed, dismounted and cut him down, nearly severing his head from his body. The man had merely an old knifewithout a handle, at the use of which these men are very expert On the 10th February we reached Chandkhan-ka-Kotee where the Thermometer was at sunrise 39, at noon 87,92 at 3 P.M., and at sun set 72, giving arange not only uncomfortable but hurtful. The country improves as you approach Khanpore, and still more so as you proceed further. Mr. Mackeson is here awaiting the arrival of Dr. Gordon by whom he will be relieved, and when he has been, he will start for Peshawar in Mooltan and Derah Ishmael Khan. The express to the Governor General informing him of the submission of the Ameers of Sciade, passed through yesterday. They made a shew of all their force expecting to obtain more favourable terms, but the motion has had quite an opposite result, and will induce Government to add something to the thirty Lac of Rupees they have already demanded. The Scindians gave in at a very favourable period for us

country supplies failed, but not from want of will on the part of the Khan. The Commissariat could have done nothing, but for Mr. Mackeson who possesses great influence: he and Dr. Gordon have been the great means of collecting supplies, cattle, and necessaries of every description. The army in advance must have lost a great proportion of camels, skeletons of them are lying about in every direction, and have been very numerous since we left Ahmedpoor. Dogs and jackalls assisted with a few crows appear to be the only devourers, expect indeed ravens, which appear to be particularly numerous, and serve in these parts, the place of vultures, which are very rare. If a camel dies in the vicinity of a village, his carcase is generally eaten by the natives of the lower class, who leave little more than the bones for the dogs. I have found it very difficult to obtain information, the people enjoying very largely that peculiar form of imagination, which when exercised shows itself in lying. They are too, much inflated with ideas of self consequence, and this mauvais honte renders it very difficult to get anything from them.

AGRA.—The Governor General left Delhee on the 21st for Simla. Miss Eden's indisposition continues, we regret to hear, to increase.

Captain Trevilyan and Mr. Woodcock, C. S., arrived during the week.

Mr. H. Frazer, late Superintendent for the suppression of Dacoity, passed on the 27-82th, en route to Europe via Bombay.

The first installation at Agra to the new order of British India took place yesterday morning. The Officer selected for this honourable distinction was Soobadar-Major Deenal Singh of the 23d Regiment, and a more meritorious Officer or one possessing more the high feelings of a Soldier, could not have been so honoured. The gallant Sirdar Buhadoor's career, was a long and distinguished one. He entered the Army so early as 1796, in which year he served with a small detachment sent against the Rajah of Rugnauthpoor, in which service he was wounded in the thigh by an arrow. He was also engaged in the Capture of Ally-Gurh and Delhee in 1803-4, and afterwards with three Companies of his Regiment joined the Force laying seige to Neemrana near Rewarree, where he was twice wounded, while carrying the late Colonel—then Captain Campbell—off the field disabled. He served likewise in Kumaon in 1806, in Nepaul in 1816, and finally at Bhuruttpoor, in 1825-6, so that during a career of upwards of forty years, he had the good fortune to share in the most perilous and glorious of our military achievements.

Captain Maule, as he invested him with the decorations of the order in the presence of the station troops, paid him a compliment on his high service and character, in terms that found an echo in the sentiments of every one acquainted with the gallant Officer's worth.

The public not probably being aware of the ingenious mode followed by our worthy Executive Engineer, we beg his pardon, Executive Officer, in repairing the roads, it becomes a matter of duty with us to inform them. It consists in lying *very* coarsely granulated kunkur all along the breadth of the road, to a depth of one foot or more, presenting at the termination of each day's work, what Geologists call a Table land, or what we would describe as stratum of considerable elevation above the natural level of the road. One of the consequences of this system of artificial stratification is, that Horses passing along it, are apt to fall, from whence is apt to rise danger to the vehicles they are yoked to, and injury to the occupants. Indeed the à plomb descent with which the animals fall from the elevated to the natural stratum, and the sudden reaction, have something indescribably terrific in them, particularly at that pretty hour when day light sets. We do not dispute the soundness of the system or the science, but as it carries with it a great deal of annoyance and some danger, we think the worthy Executive Officer might make a compromise between his and the ordinary system—by leaving half the road unmettled, until the metalled half had settled a little; or to use a Doricism by not "laying it on so thick"

These remarks we offer with our usual and well known humility, in the hope, &c. &c. &c.

The subsidence of the river, which continued to maintain its average July height for two days, commenced on Thursday morning and has continued since, but the water is still higher than usually at this season. The loss of Wheat, Barley, and Melon plants has been very considerable.

The 3rd and 65th Regiments are about to obtain a step each by the retirement of their respective Majors.

KUSSERAH.—The Gwalior Contingent is still here, and, expects to remain a month or two longer, before which time, the Jhansee Commission will not have completed its work. Kusserah is about half way between Jhansee and Simpree.

The 33rd Native Infantry are at the former Station, and should they be detained any time, the 25th Regiment it is said, will go to Deihee, and the 46th to Meerutt.

Tigers are found here. A Syce belonging to the Cavalry Regiment, was carried off and killed by one, on the night of the 24th. Captain Minto in the morning proceeded with two elephants to discover the brute. This, however, he did not succeed in, but came on a portion of the Syce, consisting of the head and chest, presenting a horrible appearance. From this he followed a trace of blood for half a mile, when he came upon the shoes and clothes, and a little further on, the body of the poor man. The Tiger had sought concealment on a hilly rock near, over which the elephants could not move.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Sumbhalka, 25th February, 1839.

Notification.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India, has been pleased to grant to Captain T. J. Taylor, Agent for Post Office Enquiries, one months leave of absence from the 1st of March next, in order to enable him to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his application for permission to resign the Honourable Company's Service, from the 1st of April 1839.

The Governor General of India, has been also pleased to accept that Officer's application for permission to resign his present appointment of Agent for Post Office Enquiries from the latter date.

RESOLUTION.

Read a letter from the Agent at Saugor dated 26th December last, forwarding Abstracts of the Jubbulpoor Sessions of Thug trials for 1837.

In order that the public may be made acquainted with the result of the measures adopted for the suppression of the crime of Thuggee, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to resolve, that the subjoined extract from a letter from the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories dated 26th December last, shall be published for General information.

Extract from a letter from the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories dated 26th Dec. 1838.

"The entire number of cases committed for trial was 57.—two of these commitments Nos. 20 and 29, were, however, annulled, and the number of trials in consequence was 55; of the trials, 25 were supplements to those held by my predecessors, 10 were charges of murders that had not formed the subject of a preceding trial. One, No. 37, involved two counts viz. 1st a charge for a particular murder, and 2ndly the general one of having belonged to a gang of Thugs under Act of 20 of 1836, and 19 were restricted entirely to the general charge.

3. Agreeably to the number of prisoners in each commitment 180 persons stood committed for trial at the Sessions, but as several of the prisoners were committed in more than one case, the actual number of individuals for trial was 121 and their trials terminated as follows, viz:—

		Persons
1	Sentenced to death	15
2	Ditto Transportation for life	70
3	Ditto Imprisonment for life	25
4	Ditto Ditto until it may be safe to release on security	2
5	Ditto Acquittal, but ordered to give security	2
6	Ditto Deceased after commitment	2
7	Ditto Commitment annulled	6
	Total	121

4 Of the prisoners capitally sentenced, six were convicted as Jemadars, six as Bhurtoles or stranglers, and one as Shumsea or holder of lands, those transported for life were proved to have been concerned in the murders charged to them, and those imprisoned for life were convicted of having benged to a gang of Thugs."

5 "The evidence brought forward on the trials consisted of the testimony of approvers, the exhumation of bodies of persons massacred by the prisoners, and confessions before me at the trial, or before the Officiating General Supperintendent and his Assistants inclusive of the deceased Sheik Daood before alluded to, ten of the convicted Thugs pleaded guilty on their trial to the charges preferred against them, and of these three were capitally punished, and six were transported, twenty three others confessed before the Officiating General Superintendent and of them three were sentenced to death, eighteen to transportation, and two to imprisonment for life, and nine more made confessions before the Assistants to the General Superintendent, of whom five were transported and four imprisoned for life, and it thus appears that 42 of the prisoners committed for trial had acknowledged their connection with the profession followed by them, in the presence of an European Officer."

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published for general information in the Calcutta and Delhi Gazettes, and Agra Ukhber.

T. H. MADDOCK.—*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.*

Camp at Mudnycre, 11th February 1839.

CALCUTTA.

THE CALCUTTA COURIER.—March 1.

We are informed that Lieutenant Colonel Crichton, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, was the fortunate holder of the number that drew *the lakh* in the Calcutta Lottery; and the ticket No 679, which brought up a prize of *fifty thousand*, was purchased in the name of Mr. W. J. Gray, the great projector of Minior Lotteries!

ENGLISHMAN,—March 2.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Letters from Benares, dated the 24th ultimo, mention that the recruits for H. M.'s Regiments, under the command of Captain Bonham of the 16th Lancers arrived at the station on the 22d.—The 6th Regt N. I. left the station on their march upwards on the 23d ultimo.—The 8th Light Cavalry, who are on their way to Cawnpore, arrived at Allahabad on the 21st ultimo.

BENGAL HURKARU,—March 4.

We are happy to see that the *Bombay Courier*, under its new Editor, has given a fifth column, and now nearly resembles the *Bengal Hurkaru* in size and general appearance. The Madras *Conservative* sometime ago adopted the same sized paper which long experience, both in England and in India, has shewn to be the best suited for Newspaper purposes.

We hear that letters have been received from Mr. Turton, announcing his intention of returning to India in the course of the present year, Perhaps there never has been an instance where an unoffending individual has been so ruthlessly made the victim of bitter party spirit, and where the semblance of public zeal has been so hypocritically used as a cloak for private malignity and a justification of the outraging of private feelings. Some of the anti-ministerial journals, not content with magnifying and exaggerating the single blot on his fair name, invent and insinuate the basest libels, and would fain represent as an impersonation of every thing that is dishonourable and bad, one whom the Indian community have long known as possessing the utmost amiablity of disposition and integrity of character, exceedingly beloved in his private circle of friends and acquaintances, and universally respected in public life.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—March, 6.

We have received a Penang paper of the 2d February, extracts from which will be found in their usual place. The Malayan forces under the Chief Tuanko Mahomed Taheb had been completely successful in their expeditions into the interior, having defeated the Siamese with great slaughter and captured the two strong frontier towns of Madelong and Sangora.

Private Letters of the 14th ultimo mention that H. M. S. *Hyacinth* was still blockading Quedah, a service of the most unpleasant kind, for exposure and privation were plentifully encountered, while of neither honor nor glory was there the prospect of gaining a tittle.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—March 5.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor has we understand been induced by his Medical Attendants to proceed to the Hills, whither two of his personal staff have already gone in advance, and His Lordship will positively leave the Presidency in the course of this month.

THE BEACH.—Two strong Detachments of the 13th and 40th Regiments are to proceed, we hear, in the *Greyhound* and *Thetis*, which vessels are now busily occupied in taking in Ordnance and Commissariat Stores for Maulmain; they are expected to sail on Sunday next. A further batch of public cattle have, we hear, been ordered for embarkation, but when, we know not.—*March* 8.

PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—We learn that Major Montgomerie C. B. succeeds to the situation of Principal Commissary of Ordnance, vacant by the demise of the late Colonel Frith C. B.

EMBARKATION OF NATIVE CONVICTS.—A number of Native Convicts are to be embarked on board the *Greyhound* on Saturday next. This reminds us to offer a few observations on the insecure manner in which Native Convicts have been heretofore generally, if not always embarked from this country; a sufficient proof whereof has been recently afforded in the outbreak on board the *Catharine* from Bombay. Hitherto both European and Native Convicts have been sent from Madras, without Medical Attendance, Guard, or any responsible officer in charge. The Government has we understand at length given its attention to this subject, and it is highly creditable to our active and zealous officiating Master Attendant that he has brought the subject to official notice.—*Ibid.*

THE CONSERVATIVE.—The *Conservative* is no more, it merges from its issue of yesterday in the *Madras Daily Advertiser.*—*Ibid.*

MADRAS HERALD.—March 6.

Increase of the Madras Army.—Last night's Gazette contains an order for an immediate increase of ten Men per Company to each Native Infantry Regiment of the line on the Madras Establishment.

Death of Colonel Frith.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of this gallant veteran which occurred on Saturday last. His corps have lost in him a distinguished officer, and society one of the most warm hearted and kindliest of its members. His remains were interred in the burying ground of St. George's Cathedral, and were attended to the grave by a numerous concourse of his friends Civil and Military.

MADRAS COURIER.—March 7.

By the *Maingay*, which arrived yesterday forenoon, we have received the *Penang Gazette* to the 9th, and the *Maulmain Chronicle* to the 13th ultimo. From the former we gather nothing of moment; but we are indebted to the latter for some interesting news from Rangoon which will be found below.

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize*, which left this on the 5th, reached Maulmain on the 13th ultimo.

MOULMAIN.

THE following is, we believe, a correct version of late intelligence brought from Rangoon on Tuesday last by a ship's boat sent over, we understand, for the purpose of hurrying the movements of the *J. Hay-ward*, which vessel has been long expected at Rangoon.

On the 25th Instant, the Rangoon people were astounded by the information that a body of 3 or 4,000 men at Maubee, about 8 miles north of the town, had declared in favor of Tse-kya-meng, the young Prince. Who these men are, whence they came or how they succeeded in making such a sudden appearance so close to Rangoon is at present quite a mystery. The local Authorities appear to have adopted prompt and vigorous measures, as on the same day a body of 2,000 men marched out to encounter the supposed rebels, and were followed the day after by another 1,000, the whole being under the command of the Yewoonor second Officer of the place.

This is all that appears to be yet known here, regarding this affair, and we shall watch anxiously for further intelligence from Rangoon. Various opinions on the subject appear to be held by intelligent natives here. Some give full credit to the story of an actual revolt in favor of the young Prince or of some individual personating him, whilst others strongly insist on its being a Burmese *ruse de guerre* of some kind intended perhaps to blind the Rangoon people to some movement of troops in the interior. These latter ground their opinion on the improbability of a revolt supported by so large a body of men, breaking out in the vicinity of Rangoon, without a rumour of such an event having reached the Authorities there, till the rebellion had reached a head capable of coping with the military force which has been assembled in Rangoon for the purpose of defence against us in the event of our declaring War. Their argument is decidedly a strong one, and until we receive more information on the subject, we cannot but ascribe more probability to their opinion than to that which holds a revolt to have actually occurred.

In the meanwhile what is our Resident at the Court doing? The latest intelligence from Rangoon is down to the 28th ultimo, at which time no accounts had been received from the Residency, the latest date from which is, we believe, of the 1st ult. Whatever may be the real circumstances of the intelligence from Rangoon, we much fear that the Resident's communication with Rangoon may have been cut off; indeed, his position generally is likely to be affected by the occurrences at Rangoon, for if they prove to be a revolt in favour of the young Prince, the Resident may be charged with being implicated in it, or if they prove to be a mask to some movement of troops he may be detained whilst it is going on.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

We have only time to announce the arrival in the river of the H. C. Schooner *George Swinton*, from Rangoon, bringing intelligence from Amerapoora up to the 17th ult. at which time, all of the British Residency were well, but, as regards their intercourse with the Court and the people, remained on precisely the same footing as before.

From what we can learn of the rebellion at Rangoon it appears, that if such a thing ever existed, it has been put down. A battle between the rebels and royal troops is said to have taken place, wherein two rebels were killed and two royalists wounded. The only evidence in favour of a rebellion having occurred and of its having been crushed, is the fact of a few men (8 of them at the utmost) having been sent into Rangoon where the most devilish tortures have been resorted to their punishment. The tropps sent out to put down the rebellion remain out, and strong doubts very naturally exist at Rangoon, whether the whole affair is not a feint, to allow of troops being assembled in some more convenient and centrical spot than Rangoon—*Chronicle, Feb.* 6.

The following detail of the late occurrences at Rangoon may prove interesting. We have already stated that the first intimation of the supposed rebellion, occurred on the 25th ult. on which and the subsequent day, between 2 and 3000 men were sent out to quell it. On the 27th further reinforcements of 1200 men were sent out by land and water, and the Woondouks, or Governor of Rangoon, getting alarmed for his own personal safety, removed his head-quarters to the great Pagoda, with a strong guard for his protection. The guns at the wharf were put in order and pointed up the river. During this and the following day various reports reached Rangoon of the strength of the rebels, and of the success attending the royal arms, which latter was confirmed on the 29th, by a report sent in by the Yewoon, (the royalist commander,) of his driving the rebels before him, and obtaining the following valuable trophies, viz. A pair of slippers, a velvet mattres, and a "parabaik," or Burmese black book, containing the "General Orders" of the Rebel Chief, among which latter, is said to be our declaring that he is in correspondence and on good terms with the English. They are said to have got up the story in Rangoon, that H. M. Ship *Favorite* is the fomenter of these dicturbances—that she brought the young Prince on board of her and landed him in the province, and that her boats are constantly cruising up and down the river, for the purpose of distributing arms and ammunition to the rebels. We think it extermely likely that an attempt will be made to fasten on us the charge of getting up this rebellion, if there really be such a thing, and if not, the supposition of it will answer equally well—but to our narrative. On the 30th, more troops were sent out in order to enable, it is said, the Yewoon to surrond the rebels, who had retreated into the jungle, where they were too strong for a direct attack on them. On the 31st, three prisoners were sent in, one of whom was selected by the Woondouk, for the exercise of his savage bark articles. He was first severely beaten, after which this sanguinary brute, with his own hands severed the tendons of his arms and legs, and causing him to be tied to a bamboo like a pig, had him carried down to about into which the poor, bleeding wretch was thrown battened down and carried off to Amerapoora, a fit present from the Woondouk to his no less sanguinary master. More prisoners were sent in on the 1st, making 8 in all, who, are said to be reserved for crucifixion. We have heard it positively stated, and if true the circumstance tends to the confirmation of our suspicions of the genuineness of this rebellion, that not one of these prisoners belonged to the original body of rebels, but that they are all of them inhabitants of Rangoon or its vicinity who are said to have joined them. One would think that such men would not be over desirous of exposing themselves to be taken, and that at all events ere they could have been so taken, some of their new friends would have shared the same fate. On the 2d, the Yewoon was to return to Rangoon with a few hundred men only, but for what object we have not heard, nor if the rebellion has been put down, as said, why the main body of troops should continue in the country. The Woondonk, it is said, has applied to the Court for reinforcements of troops and doubtless they will soon come pouring in there with perhaps other objects than mere quelling an already half quelling rebellion.—*Feb.* 13.

Later information from Rangoon enables us to add a few more particulars to the above. The Yewoon returned to Rangoon on the 5th, having been preceded by bodies of his troops who daily came in from the scene of their victories. He was accompanied by some hundreds of his men having their muskets decorated with green leaves. He was received with all the honors of a conqueror and publicly thanked for his great services. He was rewarded by the Woondonk with dresses, a gold cup and other things; but the most remarkable present made to him on the occasion, was a young lady to whom he had previously paid his devoirs without success, but who was now constrained by the Woondouk to yield her hand to the gallant hero. "None but the brave deserve the fair." To each petty Officer a present was made of five Rupees, and to each armed man a head dress. It does not appear that this victorious Army has much to boast of in the way of trophies. We cannot learn that a single rebel even has been captured. Though there are about 20 men in jail, they are said to be all of them persons accused of having joined the rebel force. We are of a loss to make out what has became of this said rebel force. It is said to have been dispersed, and yet, in the operation, not a soul of them seems to have been fallen in with. In the mean time Rangoon is being filled with troops in great numbers. Not only have those sent out from thence returned, but hundreds are said to be pouring in from the several towns and villages under the Woondouk's jurisdiction, and many more are said to be daily expected from the Capital. The poor 20 wretches, who are said to have joined the rebels, are supposed to be destined to same horrible torture, but it is to be hoped some ray of mercy may penetrate the Woondouk's breast. We doubt it however, judging from the treatment which a poor old Kayen man is said to have experienced. He was accused of having furnished the rebel Chief with elephants. He was laid hold of by the hair and spread out on his back, and in this position received 12 strokes with a fish tail from his chin downwards, and then, a second dozen cross-wise. After this dose he was re-interrogated, but being unable immediately to reply owing to the severity of his punishment, another dozen was administered, when he acknowledged that he had been forced to join the rebels who were headed by the young Prince. All he got by this confession was another dozen across the forehead and was then condemned to be a Pagoda slave.

The Yewoon's troops, though they have captured none of the rebels, appears to have been determined not to return without something, so they have made a sweep among the villages in their way, of women, children, cattle, carts, &c. Notice has been given that these may be redeemed by their owners. from 10 Rs for a woman, down to 3 for a cart. It is not very likely they will ever be owned, as they will of course be considered as spoils from the rebels, and any one owning them will be implicated in the charge of joining them.

Were it not for the dreadful sufferings likely to be undergone by the poor wretches now lying at the Woondouk's mercy, and for the horrible and disgusting treatment to which their wives and daughters have already been subjected, we should be induced to laugh at the whole scene that has been enacted at Rangoon. If this be a specimen of the gallantry and devotedness we are to encounter some of these days in the field, we can only say, it will be quite unworthy of the talents of our leaders, or the spirit of their men, who would like to meet *men*, and children who can sing "Victoria" without having even seen an enemy, or brutes who can injure unprotected females on the plea of their relations having joined the enemy.

The last arrival from Rangoon brings intelligence from the Residency down to the 1st inst. but we have beyond the fact that no change has taken place in the treatment experienced by the party. We have yet to learn whether the account of late events at Rangoon will affect the Residency in any way.

The H. C. Schooner *George Swinton* has returned to Rangoon, taking a supply of provisions for H. M. Ship *Favorite*, Captain Croker, to whom is due the deep gratitude of the Rangoon British Community, for the protection he has so long afforded them.—*Ibid.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed "*A Subscriber to both Banks*" did not reach us in time for publication, nor indeed should we have published it tho' it had, for the reason we gave when we inserted his former letter, but though quite willing to accommodate as far as in our power at all times, he has given us an irresistable reason for declining his present communication, in stating that most of our Readers by this time must be "*sick tired of the Bank question.*"

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 16th MARCH 1839.

The following Parties have secured passages by the *Atalanta* which proceeds to Suez on the 25th instant.

Honble Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Miss Neyland, Miss McKenzie, Mr. R. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, and 2 Children, Mrs. Wright, Mrs Bax, Lt. Somenkalb Esq. Mr. Robertson, W. Jardine, Egs. J. Orr Esq., Rev. C. Jefferson.

We are now at liberty to lay before our readers the Letter of Lord Auckland, in answer to the Appeal of the Provisional Committee of the Bank against the measure of the Supreme Government for disposing of the Shares. It is just such a production as might have been expected from his Lordship, acting upon his first impulse, with nothing before him but an apparently strong case of injustice and wrong, though considering that the statements were all *ex-parte*, and directed against a deliberate and well weighed measure of the Government, of which he is the Head, it may appear that there was a want of his Lordship's ordinary prudence and caution, in intimating that the differences which had arisen could *alone* be settled by the Court of Directors, thereby implying that though the measure passed the Legislative Council without a dissentient voice, after the fullest consideration of the rights and claims of the dissatisfied, it should nevertheless not have his assent. Such is the construction put upon the letter by the parties interested in opposing the Government measure, and they hail it as a triumph, as men playing a losing game are elated at the smallest blink of good fortune. If however the measure should pass the Council, as is most probable, and Lord Auckland in the mean time becomes satisfied, as is also most probable, that, in the circumstances, a fairer or a better cannot be devised, and gives his assent to it, the Law we presume will take effect immediately, and any appeal or remonstrance addressed to the Court of Directors will be but so much labour lost. A Bill incorporating a Bank is not a measure requiring the assent of that Court to become Law, so far as we know, and we should doubt if the Supreme Government will consider the circumstances that have supervened of sufficient importance to warrant it in delaying the measure any longer. The Secretary's letter, in answer to the remonstrance addressed to the Supreme Council is also subjoined, and shews that the Act is proceeding through its different stages, as if no impediment stood in the way.

In another part of our Paper will be found a correspondence between Capt. Cogan and Mr. Greenhill, which we have inserted because it bears upon and is illustrative of some of the statements in the letters formerly published by us on this subject.

TO L. R. REID ESQ.
Acting Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch with enclosure under date 6th inst. respecting the decision of the Hon'ble the President in Council with regard to the Establishment of a Government Bank at Bombay.

2. His Lordship desires me to state that he has very attentively considered the papers referred to him, and that he will without delay enter into communication upon them with the Hon'ble the President in Council, and will postpone, in the meantime, giving his assent to the proposed act in its present shape.

3rd. The Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council will not expect any expression in this stage of the discussion, of an opinion by his Lordship, upon the points of difference, the more especially as he will be aware that except to the extent of giving or withholding assent, the power of absolute interference in matters of legislation is beyond the provence of the Governor General, but as it is possible that the arguments urged by the Provisional Committee in Bombay, may fail to carry conviction, he would recommend it to them that they make a fresh appeal without delay to the Authorities in England, from whom the orders have emanated, upon the construction of which this difference has arisen, and whose decision alone can be final. I have &c.

(Siged) T. H. MADDOCK,
Camp Delhi, 18th Feby. 1839.

TO L. R. REID ESQ.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honble the President in Council to acknowledge your two letters dated the 30th January and 6th February respectively, the former requesting that the passing of the act of Incorporation for the proposed Bank of Bombay might be expedited, the latter conveying the remonstrance of the Provisional Committee of the projected Bank and transmitting a copy of the address of that body to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the subject of the plan proposed by the Supreme Government for disposing of the Shares.

2d. The representations of the individuals who are opposed to the Plan for disposing of the shares in the proposed chartered Bank by public auction, will be considered when the draft of act shall be brought up for a second reading, by which time His Honor in Council will have the advantage of being in possession of the sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor General in the appeal addressed to him by the same parties. I have &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Fort William, 20th Feb. 1829.

Rumours have been afloat here for the last week of a serious misunderstanding having taken place between the Bank Committee and their Secretary, but we refrained for obvious reasons from noticing them whilst the result of the misunderstanding was uncertain, and the matter therefore to be viewed as a private transaction only between the parties. It has now, however, by the course adopted by the Committee in their Resolution of the 12th instant, assumed somewhat of a public character; and as it is likely to be further discussed hereafter before the Bank Proprietary at large, we have not felt ourselves at liberty to refuse insertion to the Correspondence which will be found in another portion of our columns, after the desire expressed by Mr. Ashburner, from whom we received it, that his Friends in the Presidency, and the Proprietors of the Bank in particular, should be correctly informed of the Grounds of the Committee's recent proceeding as communicated to him by their Authority, pending the receipt of the more detailed information which the Committee will, it is to be conceived, deem it their duty to submit to the Proprietors in requiring a confirmation of their present Act, at their, (these Proprietors) hands hereafter.

Our news from the Army is to the 21st Ultimo. It was still before the pass of Lukkee, but the greater portion of the Artillery had already been dragged across the Ghaut, and it was anticipated that one day more would suffice to put the whole force again in motion. All were agreed that there had been great remissness in not having had this part of the road previously surveyed and put in order. The Commissariat officer in advance complains of the great difficulties he meets from the local authorities beyond Sahwan, who do every thing in their power to embarrass and retard the Army, it is conceived at the instigation of their superiors at Hydrabad, but this is only a conjecture. Forage and provisions had become very scarce and dear, Gram for the Horses not to be had at all, Bajery only 12 seers for a rupee, Eggs a quarter rupee each Milk scarce, and no bread, "no Beer, no Tea, no nothing" as one account says, in consequence of which and the privations felt, the servants were beginning to desert in great numbers. The Camels at present with the Force only amount to 5,000 (about a third of the supply necessary) whereof 2,900 are public and the remainder private. Now Mul's contingent of 1,500 had been forced on by alternate threats and bribes, and were not to be depended upon beyond Shikarpore, the rest from Cutch were in a similar situation, and indeed the Assistant to the Political Agent had written that not a single camel could be depended upon beyond that place. This difficulty in procuring the means of conveyance would, it was thought, oblige Sir John Keane to follow the course of the river as far as Bukkur, his main dependence at present being upon the flotilla, which he would lose, were he to attempt to advance by Larkhanu. While among the Lukkee hills, which are said to attain an elevation of 2,000 feet, a hot sulphurious spring was discovered by some of our officers, of highly medicinable qualities, which is probably destined at some future day, to give "a local habitation and a name" to this at present desert spot. The thermometer, when plunged in it, rose to 110.

Some little sensation and angry feeling had been excited in the Reserve force at Karachee, by Sir John Keane's appointment of Captain Pottinger of H. M. 6th as Postmaster of the Reserve. His Regiment is not there, and it is said to be quite contrary to usage to appoint Queen's Officers, *away from their regiments*, to such local employments and equally against the good of the Service. Besides Sir John in this usurped a patronage that of right belonged to the Commander of the Reserve. It is but a trifling affair but it shews that go where we may the spirit of jobbing still clings to us. The Reserve force is to continue at Karachee for the present, though Jerruk is its ultimate destination. It is not improbable that there may be work for it ere long far ther up the Gulph. The news from Bushire is looked for with great anxiety. The report of Col. Pottinger's resignation, it would appear, was ill-founded. His health is not good and he merely wishes to leave Scinde for change of climate.

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We regret it is not in our power to give today the Report of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fort Asylum held on the 11th instant. It is a most interesting document and shews how much good may be effected by the association of a few benevolent individuals for a practical and highly useful and charitable purpose, but it assumes a higher place when we view it as calculated to prove instrumental "in the softening down prejudice and paving the way to general enlightenment." It has been proved in other Countries where prejudices exist almost as strong as those here, that it is only by means of education and institutions like the Fort Asylum that such prejudices are ever to be conquered, and no doubt many of our Readers will recollect how well this is exemplified in the School of Medicine at Aboosabel near Cairo, where young Arabs are to be seen, in the very teeth of the deepest rooted prejudices of that Country, using the knife in the dissecting room and conforming to all the rules and usages of the Schools of Medicine in Europe. It may easily be conceived what a powerful effect the example of such men when sent forth into the Villages and Society of their countrymen is likely to have, in effecting changes of opinion on many points and proving to them the absurdity of many of their prejudices. In like manner those who leave the Fort Asylum, with renewed health must carry with them into the society of their friends feelings and sentiments that probably never before had existence in their minds, and this is an important step gained towards the general enlightenment. It is particularly gratifying to see so large and influential a body of Native Gentlemen coming forward in support of this Institution, and we sincerely trust that their exertions to promote it and to extend its blessings, will meet all the encouragement from the general public that they so well merit.

We understand that orders have just been received from the Governor General, directing that the Steam-communication shall be kept up during the Monsoon, and that the Maldives are to be made the starting post. Our information is yet too general to enable us to form any opinion on the plan proposed, but, as far as regards the main point, we rejoice that Government has come to the determination to test it fairly and endeavour satisfactorily to solve and set at rest this long disputed and still doubtful question. Orders have also been received from the same high quarter we learn, to pay to Sir H. Fane R. 14000 per mensem during his stay here, which will not be prolonged beyond September, when he will take the Overland route for England. Meantime he goes off to Mahabuleshwar, and his present intention, we believe, is to pass the rainy season at Poonah.

We notice that the *Taptee* with his Excellency Captain Cogan, Minister Plenipotentiary to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat left on the 12th for Zanzibar, where the Imaum for the present holds his Court. It is said that the Representative of her Majesty is charged with various costly presents, among others, a Miniature set in diamonds, which is represented to be a beautiful specimen of art as well as a fine likeness of her Majesty, and which doubtless will form a theme for the talents of the representatives of Hafiz and Saadi in the Court of the Imaum for many months to come. He is we believe nearly connected with the illustrious House of Shiraz.

Among our Correspondence is a short letter from "*A Subscriber*" which we should have passed over as a quiz, but that certain arrangements are recommended for the future publication of the Paper, which involve matters of serious interest We are quite aware that Tuesday and Friday would make a better division of the week, and our labours easier, but Saturday is the day on which our Paper we believe from the first commencement, has always appeared, certain interests are [illegible] its appearance on that day, and [illegible] satisfactory reason given, why we [illegible] and risk the sacrifice of those interests. [illegible] favored with letters from two of [illegible] Messrs. S. and L., dissapproving [illegible] returned to the old practice of publishing [illegible] week, which was strongly urged upon us before we did it, and we would anxiously beg the indulgence of those gentlemen for a while until our port reaches that height of glory, which has been so magniloquently shadowed out by some of our contemporaries as near at hand, and then we have no doubt we shall have plenty of materiel, not only for a three times a week publication, but a daily, if wished.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Rossington Estae.—This valuable property belonging to the corporation of Doncaster, was sold on Thursday last, by Mr. Tilburn, auctioner, at the Mansion house in that borough. After a spirited competition, it was knocked down to Mr. Alderman Tottle, of Leeds, as the solicitor and representative of James Brown, Esq., of Harehills-lane, near Leeds, the purchaser, for the sum of 92,500l., which with the auction duty of 7d. in the pound, to be paid by the purchaser, according to the conditions of sale, will amount to 95,107l. 18s. 4d. Mr. Bentley, of Rotherham, was the next highest bidder, having offered 92,000l.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Freemasonry.—We omit no opportunity of noticing the proceedings of the Masonic world, because we conceive that the public generally are interested in the success of every association which has for its object the alleviation of distress, and the extension of the social virtues. Two circumstances have occurred within the last week worthy of attention and of high congratulation. We have seen the highest Masonic office pass from one of the most amiable and talented noblemen of Scotland (the Earl of Dalhousie) into the hands of the first magistrate of the capital of Scotland, Sir James Forrest, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who has entered upon his duties with such a laudable desire to fulfil them, and so zealous an admiration of the philanthropic principles upon which Masonry is founded, as to insure the best results. We need not inform the brethren of the craft, who know that political feelings are never permitted to exist within a Mason lodge, that the elevation of Sir James Forrest was regarded by all the brethren as a most deserved compliment paid to the civic chair of the city, and as a proof to the world at large that the objects and purposes of Masonry are deserving of the highest commendation. Another circumstance scarcely less important has been the institution of a Life Assurance Company, connected, in some degree, with Masonry, whereby great advantages, proceeding from the purest benevolence, will accrue to the Masons, and the families of the poorer Masons of Scotland. Life Assurance business has been profitable and certain since its first introduction, upwards of a hundred years ago, and indeed there has been no Life Assurance office during that time which has not divided large, sometimes enormous profits, and it seems to be admitted on all hands, that even yet there is ample room for the extension of this kind of business. The company which has just been instituted under most favourable auspices, has agreed to give a share of their profits---a share trifling so far as the company are interested, but important so far as the purposes to which it is to be applied are concerned---for the education, and promotion in life, of the children of the poorer brethren. The extent to which this can be carried must depend in some degree upon Masons themselves, but if we may judge of the results of their exertions from what has been done in England, we may expect a charity school for Masons' children in almost every town in Scotland. That it is for the interest of Masons and the public generally, to patronize this Company and support it, seems very plain from a perusal of the rules by which its practice is governed. Life Assurance has not hitherto been adopted nearly so much as it ought, chiefly because it has not been properly understood, and because of the intricacies, doubts, and difficulties which are felt to be connected with it. The Freemasons' Office has removed all these difficulties, and rendered plain and safe transactions which were formerly intricate, and in strict law very doubtful. We know, as in the famous case which was tried with the creditors of Mr. Pitt, that if a creditor has been paid his debt, for which he has assured the life of his debtor, his policy became worthless, and all the premiums paid by him to the office were forfeited to the office. This institution has introduced a rule whereby such injustice can never happen with them. Again, it has been ruled by the English and Scotch courts, that if an error, however innocent or unimportant has been committed, in answering any of the multitude of questions which are put by the office, such error will invalidate the policy. The Freemasons' office takes all responsibility of that kind upon itself, and declares that, if the error be not fraudulently committed, the policy shall be good—and lastly, we observe a still greater benefit given to those who insure with this office; if the premium be not paid on the day when it falls due, the rule is, that the policy fails, and all the paid premiums belong to the office. Inattention or inability to pay are unfortunately very common, and assurance offices have realised large sums at the expense of the inattentive and unfortunate, but this office agrees to renew the policy at any time if the assured is in good health, or they agree to give a smaller policy and apply the over payments on the large policy to those to become due upon the smaller. This is a display of fairness and liberality which is highly commendable This office will, like all its predecessors, go on and prosper, but there is so much candour and fairness in their regulations, and so great a disire to protect the interests of the assured, that we venture to augur the most beneficial results to all who are in any way connected with it.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

The Gibson-Craig Testimonial.—This splendid testimonial, a superb service of silver plate, was exhibited to a numerous meeting held in Merchants' Hall on Wednesday. It consists of two soup tureens four wine coolers, four caperole ashets, two candelabra, and a magnificent epergne or centre ornaments; the whole ornamented with rich borders of leaves, flowers, shells, &c., each piece engraved with Sir James's arms and an appropriate inscription. The centre ornament is a basket, rising from a triangular pedestal, on which are placed three figures emblematic of Iptegrity, Fortitude, and Patriotism. On one side of the pedestal is embossed a view of Edinburgh Castle, with the Royal Institution in the foreground, on another Sir James Gibson-Craig's arms. The following inscription is on the third side:—

"Presented to
Sir James Gibson-Craig of Riccarton, Baronet,
By a large body of his Countrymen,
As a testimony
To him and to his Family in future generations,
Of respect and esteem,
And of the deep sense entertained of
His long-continued, disinterested, and successful exertions,
in asserting and promoting the rights and liberties
of his country.
Edinburgh, December, 1833."

Patriotism is the largest and boldest of the group, and of rather a matal character, with a helmet. The figure is grasping in his left hand a scroll uplifted, enforcing by eloquence the necessity of measures in favour of the liberties of mankind, significantly expressed also by his trampling on fetters. *Fortitude* is represented by a figure in a position of queiscent and resisting firmness, grasping the lion's skin with which he has clothed himself. *Integrity* is a figure representing ingenious modesty, not hidden by much drapery, in the act of worshipping an image of Truth which he holds in his hand. The Greeks and Romans adopted this way of representing this virtue. The passion flower entwining the stem, elegantly ornaments and clothes it.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received in Edinburgh, dated Bathurst, New Brunswick, Nov. 1, giving an account of a very distressing shipwreck in the Bay of Chaleur, in which forty-two lives were lost:—"A vessel called the Cockburn or Colborne, from London, bound to Quebec with passengers and a valuable cargo of general goods and specie, has been wrecked at a place colled Point Mackerel, in the north shore of the Bay of Chaleur, under distressing circumstances. Of a family who had the cabin taken, consisting of a Major Hudson, his lady, four sons and four daughters, and a brother to Mrs. Hudson, all have been drowned except two of his sons. Nearly all the steerage passengers, the captain, mate, and almost all the crew, are also lost, making a total of forty-two lives lost. The cargo is computed at nearly £140,000, and consisted of wines and spirits for Lord Durham and the mess of the 73d regiment, officers' uniforms, silks, woollens, and almost every description of goods. The second mate, who belongs to Kirkaldy, and who is the only officer left, states that there was £20,000 in specie on board, for, I presume, the British American Banks. A great quantity of the goods is lost, part has been stolen, and what is recovered is in a very damaged state, and is selling at low prices."—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

Singular Phenomenon.—On Tuesday, last week, a very remarkable phenomenon occurred in the River Teviot. At about six o'clock in the morning of that day, the men in charge of Maxwellheugh Mill, situated nearly at the confluence of the Teviot with the Tweed, perceived their supply of water suddenly diminished and by eight o'clock it was entirely cut off. Supposing that the sluice of the dam had been let down, one of them went to the cauld for the purpose of raising it, when to his astonishment, he found that the water had ceased to flow, and that the bed of the river was left nearly entirely dry. A few pools only remained where there had formerly been pretty deep and rapid streams, and from these a number of trout were easily taken by the hand. The same circumstance was remarked by several other persons, and at a point higher up the river than that observed by the miller; but to what pricise spot up the river this singular phenomenon extended, we have not learned. After this had continued for a period of four or five hours, the water flowed once more as usual, and filled the channel of the river to the same depth as before—this singular occurrence took place about seventy years ago.—*Kelso Mail.*

COLONEL THOMPSON.

A second letter from Colonel Thompson to the Secretary of the Hull Working Men's Association, is an indignant protestation against the execution of the American prisoners captured in the Canadian warfare. The Colonel draws a parallel between Don Carlos and the English Aristocracy. He contends that the Americans had as much right to interfere in the Canadian quarrel, as Englismen had to assist the Queen of Spain against Don Carlos; and that to treat the American prisoners as pirates, puts Englishmen on a level with the author of the Durango decree—

"Americans acting on the avowed British principle of international law, have been made prisoners of war. Your arist cracy is on the point of covering you with infamy, such as has been the lot of no nation since the Christian æra; an infamy which will cling to your children, and make them and you a byword for barbarians to mock at. Go no more to Russia; you will be pelted by the Cossacks in the streets, for the misery of being obliged to add Englishmen to your titles. Your aristocracy propose to murder their prisoners; and the Whig-Radical press supports them in their design. Remember how Europe, Absolutists and all,—for there are good men in the Absolutists' ranks, as I know if you do not,—remember how men of all castes and political creeds shuddered, when Boyd the Englishman was murdered as a prisoner of war by a brutal faction holding the powers of government in Spain. Remember again what a horror ran through all civilized nations, when in the same country, the prisoners of war made from your own fellow citizens, were brought out and murdered by order of Don Carlos. In my place in the House of Commons, I gave the felon his proper name, and intimated by words and gesture my trust that he would die a felon's death upon a tree. I hereby apologize to him, if in any thing I said, I rashly seemed to cut off his chance of being relieved from singularity of guilt. You, Sir, perhaps have lived where strict morals and domestic purity held unbroken sway. It may or may not be known to you, as it is to men who have passed their lives 'in all sinful callings' like myself, that among the sons and daughters of dissipation there exist a notion, that the consequences of one particular species of immorality are to be got rid off by speedy communication to another victim. *Don Carlos has wiped himself clean upon the Englisb Aristocracy.* Lord John Russell or his organ, taunted me with being no aristocrat. If he knew how I bow in thankfulness to the Disposer of all events, that no such misfortune clings to me or mine, he would feel the full force of the favour done to me, by employing the engine of the press in authentication of the fact."

The Colonel maintains that there is no law by which the prisoners could be put to death—

"These men are to be put to death after a mock court-martial. I do not know whether Don Carlos went through any such process, but whether he did or did not is indifferent. *There is no law in existence for putting a prisoner of war to death by any such proceeding, any more than if Lord John Russell should send a number of his epauletted footmen to put you or me to death on proof of our identify.* There is a Mutiny Act annually passed for punishing mutiny and desertion in the inlisted soldier, and there are Articles of war specifying the punishment for various offences against military discipline; *but there is none for the murder of prisoners.* If there is Produce it. If there is not, then every man concerned is liable at any time to be proceded against for murder in any civil court in Great Britain or America; to say nothing of the stings of conscience, and the suffering of bearing about a Cain-like reminiscence for the rest of life. If an Act of Indemnity should suggest itself, the answer is, that indemnities Passed by criminals for their own crimes are repealed *ipso facto* when honest men come into power."

Proceeding on the assumption that the prisoners will be put to death, Colonel Thompson warns his readers that the hatred of all civilized nations will be roused against Englishmen, and that even a deputation from the "conquerors of Warsaw" may arrive "to pray the English Aristocracy to preserve the lineaments of men." He calls upon the people, rather than submit to this shame, to petition the Queen to turn out the Whigs.

"A girl is but a girl; but it happens that this girl is an organ of constitutional power, and she shall not not be abused. Go to her with your petitions; fall at her feet; tell her we represent the proud Republicans who drove a rival family from throne, and by their accession to the general compact, placed and maintained her dynasty in the vacant seat; and say we lay our foreheads in the dust, begging, imploring her to remove the 'brutal and bloody' men who are covering throne, coronets, and people, in one common shame."

[With the greatest deference to Colonel Thompson, his anology between Don Carlos and the British Government fails. Don Carlos was himself a rebel, and obnoxious to a rebel's punishment: Queen Isabella was the recognized Sovereign of Spain, and the close ally of England: the English Government sanctioned inlistment of its subjects in her service. But the American invaders of Upper Canada were outlaws—disavowed by the Government of their own country, whose laws they violated. and whose protection they forfeited: they essayed to overthrow a lawful foreign government—supported, it appears, by the great majority of the people living under it—recognized by and in alliance with their own. It would be unwise to create sympathy, which does not now exist, for these landpirates, by needless effusion of their blood: but at the same time, it is not easy to see what should be done with them. Shall they be let loose?—to enable them to repeat their attack? Are they to be exchanged as prisoners of war?—who would receive them?—who owns them? The *law*, which would decree their execution, that which authorizes all governments to hang pirates. General Jackson *stretched* this law when he shot two Englishmen, captured among hostile Indians; and the American Government sanctioned the proceeding.—*Spectator, Dec.* 22.

The Ultra-Radical Faction.—We are happy to state that on Thursday, in a public meeting in the Town Hall of Birmingham, the old Radical leaders of "moral agitation" signally triumphed over the O'Connor-Stephens-Oastler faction of blood and social disorganisation. Our readers may recollect that, at a recent meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, in the absence of the leading Members, Mr. Feargus O'Connor suddenly made his appearance and carried the majority in favour of the new northern doctrines of confusion and resort to physical force. Last week the absent members of the Council rallied and resolved to give battle to the O'Connorites, when the "agitation" and overflow of the assemblage in a confined room, it was mutually agreed that the contest should be fairly decided in the Town Hall. In the meanwhile Mr. T. Attwood issued a proclamation denouncing the revolutionary bravos, and appealing to his old political comrades to put down the innovators. Mr. E. P. Muntz, the chairman, had resigned, and several of the old leaders of the Birmingham Unionists had announced the intention of retiring from the union, and renouncing "the Charter," if Feargus O'Connor should mislead the majority of the union. We have no report of the meeting; but we have seen letters stating that O'Connor was deposed, and his doctrines abjured; that, in a very numerous assemblage, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of "Peace, Law, and Order." Mr. Muntz, in consequence, withdrew his resignation, and "union" is, therefore, maintained. However much we may condemn the extreme opinions of the "Chartists," we give them credit for manfully opposing the wicked and bloody doctrines of the Poor-law and Factory agitators of the north of England. Such adventures as O'Connor, Stephens, and Oastler, can only for a time impose on the ignorant and prejudiced. We believe that the most intelligent men of the working classes are sincerely opposed to bloodshed, and repudiate the idea of scramble, whatever their errors may be on the relative rights of capital and labour. Mr. F. O'Connor, and the fanatic parson (Stephens), his ally, are not the natural leaders of the English people. We wish that men of the middle classes and well-educated mechanics would meet these political impostors and mountebanks, and put them down by argument and reason. In fact, as Lord John Russell observed at Liverpool, public meetings are the safety-valves of public opinion; and we trust that the propagandists of resort to physical force (always the last to *act* on their incendiary opinions) will henceforth be fairly combatted, when they are sure to be put down. Let moderate and sensible men be emboldened by the example of Birmingham.—Chronicle.

GLASGOW HERALD,—Dec. 21.

The Canadian news brought by the Roscius will be found amply detailed elsewhere. It does not add materially to the information received by the Great Western, but in some respects it is interesting. No new attempt at invasion had been made, and probably no regular attempt will be made for some time, if at all. But it is evident that the hostile disposition of the American borderers is as bitter as ever, and it will no doubt continue to manifest itself in such acts of aggression as can be perpetrated with safety. The murder of Captain Usher, who had been marked as a victim, as he was repeatedly warned, on account of his loyalty to the British cause, is an indication of this temper; and the extreme sympathy expressed for the captured Pirates is another. We observe that at Washington an attempt was made by Mackenzie and others to get up a sympathising demonstration, which proved a signal failure, chiefly through the interference of Government, from which a communication was addressed to the clerks and funtionaries in the public offices, forbidding their attendence. This was well; but why did the Government never adopt this expedient before? Its exertions are somewhat of the latest; but we need not quarrel with them now that they are made on our behalf.

The Cambridge packet of the 1st instant arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. She brings few letters or papers, and these, so far as we can learn, containing nothing of the slightest interest, except the pleasing intelligence that all continued quiet in Canada. The arrival of the Liverpool steamer, which was expected on Tuesday or Wednesday, has not yet been reported.

MR. VAN BUREN, JUN.

A most interesting—in this country, Ireland, it should be considered most important--meeting was held last week at Markethill, on the occasion of the Earl of Gosfarford's annual farmer'sdinner. Colonel Close, of Drumbanagher; Mr. Blacker, the able and intelligent agent of the Gosford estates; Mr. Molloney, of the county Clare; Mr. Jamieson, Manager of the Waste Lands Company's Estates in Ulster, and a great number of agriculturists and farmers from various parts of the county, attended. Amongst the guests was Mr. John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States. The Earl of Gosford, who presided, after the usual toasts, called the attention of the company to the unusual circumstance of having so distinguished a stranger present as the son of the President of the United States of America, from whom he (Lord Gosford) had very recently received the kindest reception during his short stay at Washington, where, nevertheless, he had had full time to satisfy himself of the friendly disposition, uprightness, integrity, and sincerity of the Government; and, also, to observe the kind feeling almost universally existing towards these countries. He trusted, therefore, the company would receive with the greatest satisfaction "The health of Mr Van Buren, President of the United States of America," in whose son he was happy to trace the same talents and friendly dispositions by which his near relative was so highly distinguished. This toast having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Van Buren returned thanks to the noble chairman for proposing, and to the company for the cordial manner in which they had received, this sentiment. From his near relation to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was, he said, peculiarly grateful to his feelings to have him brought to his recollection in a strange land, and at so great a distance from his native country. In this instance, the natural feeling of pleasure was much enhanced by the very kind and partial manner in which it had pleased the chairman to speak of him. But, independently of his personal gratification, he, Mr. V. B, said there was a far higher and nobler emotion excited by the toast just drunk. He hailed the sentiment just given as an evidence of the existence of a kindly disposition here towards the country of which he had the honour to be a citizen; he felt assured by it that the friendly, he might say, the filial, feelings towards Great Britain, this land of their forefathers, which reigned in the bosoms of the people of the United States, were reciprocated by the parent country. It was another proof added to the many he had witnessed with so much pleasure, that the good understanding which it was manifestly the interest of both countries to cultivate could and would be successfully maintained. Those few remarks might be considered foreign from the object of the meeting, but he trusted he should be pardoned when their connection was seen with the sentiment he was about to propose. Those present were, he believed, mostly cultivators of the soil—they followed the healthful, prosperous, and happy vocation of practical husbandry; to them it was preeminently important to maintain and cherish peaceful relations with all quarters of the globe. A state of quiet, of repose, of peace, was the condition most favourable to the success of their pursuits, When, therefore, he should propose the health of a nobleman who had done much towards maintaining the peaceful and friendly relations of their government with a foreign power, he thought he was naming to them one who might well be regarded as peculiarly their benefactor; and when at the same time he named a gentleman who, for a number of years, held a high governmental position on the borders of the United States, and who, in his intercourse with Mr. V. B. and fellow-citizens, was distinguished for the courtesy and amenity of his manners, his honesty and purity of purpose, his liberal feelings and conduct, he felt they would readily agree with him, that to no individual more properly than to such an one might an American citizen do honour. "I can best convey to you," said Mr. V. B., "the extent of our regret at parting with this gentleman, by asking you to recall your own joy at meeting him again. He saw the company already anticipated that he was about to propose, as he was most happy to do, "the health of the Earl of Gosford." The Earl of Gosford, having returned thanks, the business of the meeting proceeded.—(Dublin Post.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,—This Day

Hoppe v. Cocks and others.—Importnt to Bankers.

Sir Frederick Pollock stated that this was an action brought by the plantiff, a boot and shoe-maker, against the defendants' bankers, at Charing-cross, to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for 60l., under the following circumstances. The plantiff received the bill in question, drawn by the Birmingham bank on the defendant; he shortly afterwards sent it to the banking-house for acceptance, when the person who took the bill being ignorant of the person who presented it at the counter, when he was told to put it into the bill-box, and call the next day. This, it will be proved he had done; but on calling the next day he was told no such bill had been received. The plaintiff therefore brought his action to recover the amount.

Witnesses stated that the bill in question had been put into the-bill box, and it had never since been heard of.

Mr. Andrews, for the defendant, contended that the persent action could not be maintained unless it could be clearly proved that his respectable clients had been guilty of gross negligence, and that the loss of the bill was in consequence of the acts of their servants. He thought plaintiff's evidence did not prove either of these facts, and he would call witnesses clerks in the bank, who would state that no such bill was entered in the books; that they had no recollection of any such bill, or of any conversation deposed to by the party who stated that he presented it across the counter, and was told to put it into the bill-box. The natural inference therefore which arose was, that the party who was entrusted to take it to the defendents (who was shopman to the plaintiff) had lost the bill, and put forth the tale they heard to avoid censure, and probable loss of his situation. The defendants did not wish to withhold payment—they offered, some time since, to pay 60*l*, to Mr. Hoppe, if that gentleman would give them an indemnity that in case the bill should be found, and payment pressed against them, he would refund the money. Mr. Hoppe, refused, however, to give that indemnity, and brought the present action, The jury would, therefore, have to say whether the bill was lost by the negligence of the plaintiff's servant or the defendant's.

Several witnesses were called in support of the defence.

Sir F. Pollock replied.

Lord Denman in summing up said he considered if the jury were satisfied that the bill in question had been placed in the box at the bank for acceptance, the plaintiff was entitled to recover, as, in that case it was clear the loss must be occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff's servants.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 60*l*.—Standard, Dec. 24.

MISCELLANEA.

Influence of Wealth on Society.—The acquisition of wealth is not necessary merely because it affords the means of subsistence, but because, without it, society must remain in a state of comparative barbarism. This may be easily demonstrated. Where the mind is constantly occupied in providing for the immediate wants of the body, in other words, where wealth has not been amassed, no leisure remains for its culture; the intellectual part of our nature is neglected in the all-engrossing case of providing for its animal wants. The people are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water; and their views, sentiments, and feelings, become consequently contracted, selfish, and sordid. Hence the acquisition of wealth is not desirable merely as the means of procuring direct and immediate gratifications, but as being indispensably necessary to the advancement of society in civilisation and refinement. Without the tranquility and leisure afforded by the possession of wealth, those speculative and elegant studies which expand our views, purify our taste, and raise us higher in the scale of being, can never be successfully prosecuted. It is certain that the comparative barbarism and refinement of nations depend more upon the comparative amount of wealth than upon any other circumstance. A poor people are never refined, nor a rich people ever barbarous.—*M'Culloch.*

Formation of coal and Iron.—The important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, gives to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connection with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they are nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which, to men in these latter ages, have become the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is now shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried, for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam-engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition of strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our mechanics, and the countless machines which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of Iron, are derived from ore, for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus, from the wreck of forests that waved on the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferruginous mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron—those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

Alexander of Russia.—For more than a twelvemonth before his death he kept aloof from his capital, or, when there, lived in complete retirement; rumours of plots and conspiracies were vaguely whispered in his ear, which only effected him as galling proofs of that perverse spririt which could so ill appreciate the wisdom and purity of his own intentions. Those frequent journies to the Crimea were mere efforts to divert his thoughts, and prevent the mind, by change of scene, from pondering on the gloomy visions which hourly assailed him. Disgusted with mankind, he became disgusted with life itself. In his last tour to the provinces, when he arrived at Taganrod, he was seized with an attack of bilious fever, which, from the first, assumed an alarming character; while his constitution, weakened by mental sufferings, was little able to resist the progress of a disease which soon terminated his valuable existence. Far from repining at his premature fate, he hailed the approach of death with inward satisfaction; no entreaties could induce him to take any internal medicine; local applications were used by his physicians, but with little effect; he himself refused to contribute to his cure, and quitted, without one sigh of regret, a scene of wordly grandeur and preeminence which had lost all value in his estimation. Such was the cruel end of Alexander, a few years after we had seen him in England, crowned with victory, and loaded with every gift which fortune could lavish on her most favoured child.—*Raikes's City of the Czar.*

Plutarch.—Theodore Gaza, one of the most learned men in the fifteenth century, being asked by a friend, in case he should be under the fatal necessity of throwing into the sea the works of all the authors that had ever written, which of them he would reserve to the last, and endeavour to save from the grand wreck, replied it should be Plutarch. The morals of Plutarch are so sublime, saith, M. Dacier, and worthy of a Christian, that they have made some believe that he borrowed from the Christian religion many truths which he mingled with the precepts and principles he had imbibed from the philosophers; but he might gather these truths out of Plato's writings.—(Dryden.)

Minute Creation.—The melt of a codfish contains more animalcules than there are people living in the world—upwards of 200,000 of these could be contained in a globe not exceeding a hair's breadth in diameter; and the crystalline lens of the same fish, scarcely larger than a pea, is composed of upwards of five millions of fibres, which lock into one another by means of more than 62,500,000,000 of teeth! The head of the common dragon fly presents a surface for the display of 25,000 lenses or eyes, and there are animacules many thousand times less than a grain of sand, which in proportion to the smallest creature visible by the unassisted eye, are what a fly is to an elephant.—(Lancet.)

A Bitter Night in London.—The night was bitter cold. The snow lay upon the ground, frozen into a hard thick crust; so that only the heaps that had drifted into byways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad, which, as if expending increased fury on such prey as it found, caught it savagely up in clouds, and, whirling it into a thousand misty eddies, scattered it in air. Bleak, dark, and piercing cold, it was a night for the wellhoused and fed to draw round the bright fire and thank God they were at home, and for the homeless starving wretch to lay him down and die. Many hunger-worn outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets at such times, who, let their crimes have been what they may, can hardly open them in a more bitter world.—(Boz.)

A Russian on the Indian Invasion.—There is one subject, which, from time to time, is repeated in England, as an alarm-bell to rouse the nation against the power of Russia, which is the apprehension of an attack from that quarter upon our Indian possessions: but I hear nothing from the most sanguine advocates of Russian aggrandizement which would make me think that sensible men have ever seriously entertained the idea of such an impracticable project. I have seen Russian officers, who have lately travelled into the country which separates their furthest provinces from our Indian frontier, and all agree in their description of the dangers and difficulties attendant on such a journey even for a private individual, much more for a numerous army. Some reasoners go further, and pretend to wish that we should even advance our Indian outposts towards their province of Kaboul; in order that we might meet amicably at that distant point, and cooperate mutually in promoting an overland communication from thence with Europe, which would ensure to them the benefits of a carrying-trade through Russia and would be of great advantage to those English who, are established on that boundary of our Indian empire.—*Raikes's City of the Czar.*

Curious Coincidence.—In the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square reside four surgeons, all enjoying excellent practice, whose names are Churchyard, Slaughter, Blood, and Death.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.